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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

CAPITULATIONISM

A Fortress Is Most Vulnerable When Attacked from Within - by Chu Tung-an 1

STUDY OF THEORY

Seriously Study Theory and Strengthen the Build-Up of Leading Bodies 9

PARTY SPIRIT

Strengthen the Proletarian Party Spirit 12

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PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

Page

DEATH OF K'ANG SHENG

Obituary Notice Issued by CPC Central Committee, NPC Standing Committee, State Council 16

List of Funeral Committee for Late Comrade K'ang Sheng 17

Peking Press Mourns Death of Comrade K'ang Sheng 18

SATELLITES

Press Communiquie 18

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Tientsin University Completes More Research Projects 19

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION

Universal Nine-Year Education Established in Korean Autonomous Prefecture 21

DESERT CONTROL

School Graduates Turn Deserts into Oases in Sinkiang 22

GOOD HARVESTS

China's Pace-Setting Brigade Reports Good Harvests 24

IRON MINES

Big Iron Mine Built in East China 26

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Ballet Instructors Leave Peking for Southern China 27

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Women's Basketball Team Plays PLA Team in Peking 27

Canadian Women's Basketball Team Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking . 28

CHINA AND ITALY

Former Italian Prime Minister Fanfani Leaves Peking for Shanghai . . 29

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Seismological Study Group Leaves Tokyo for Home 29

Japanese Dramatists Delegation Feted in Peking 30

Page

Japanese Diet Ratifies Japan-China Fishery Agreement 31

CHINA AND KOREA

Friendship Group of WPK Central Committee Visits Tachai 31

Chinese Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea 32

Delegation of DPRK Civil Aviation Bureau Arrives in Peking 33

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ice Hockey Team Visits Changchun 33

CHINA AND UN

UN General Assembly Adopts Resolution on UN Charter 34

UN Security Council Discusses East Timor Issue 36

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President Receives Chinese Ambassador 39

NATIONAL

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Guided by Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line in Education
Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students of the
Tsinghua University Steadily Mature 40

DISCUSSION OF "WATER MARGIN"

Two Fundamentally Antagonistic Political Lines -
by Chiao Yang-wen 46

Opposing Corrupt Officials Is for the Sake of Protecting
the Emperor - by Chang P'ei-lin 51

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS

Worker-Peasant-Soldier Scientists, Technicians Trained
in China 54

MODEL SURGEONS

Shanghai Eye Specialist Serves Peasants Heart and Soul 55

WATER CONSERVATION

New Canal Adds to Yellow River Irrigation System 56

Page

POLLUTION CONTROL

Northeast China Chemical Plant Deals with Pollution 57

HARBOR INSTALLATIONS

New Projects Completed at South China Harbor 59

SUGARCANE CULTIVATION

Prof. Chou Ko-yung--Good Adviser to Sugarcane Growers 59

RUBBER OUTPUT

South China Island and Peninsula Reap Good Rubber Harvest 61

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Shanghai 62

Albanian Military Delegation Visits PLA East China Sea Fleet to Warm Welcome 63

Comrade Enver Hoxha Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 64

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 65

CHINA AND KOREA

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets Friendship Visiting Group of WPK Central Committee 66

Korean Party and Government Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 66

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Head of Federal Military Government Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Kang Sheng 67

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Meteorological Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 68

Page

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President and Madame Marcos Give Reception for Chinese Sportsmen 68

Chinese Youth Badminton Delegation Visits Philippines 69

Chinese Youth Gymnastic Team Leaves Philippines for Home 69

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Delegation of Romanian Academy 70

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 71

CHINA AND SALVADOR

Keng Piao Meets and Fetes Salvadoran Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Party Delegation 71

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Peking Football Team Concludes Visit to Zanzibar 72

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Trade Delegation Concludes Visit to Thailand 72

Leaders of Thai Olympic Committee Fete Sung Chung 73

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnam Workers' Party Central Committee Mourns over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 74

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Tanzam Railway Training School in Mpika Handed Over 74

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Naval Minister Reiterates Determination To Safeguard Territorial Waters 75

NATIONAL

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Revolutionary New Things Are Invincible - by Liang Hsiao 76

Sum Up Experience, Add to Our Achievements and Forge Ahead in the Flush of Victory 84

Page

OPEN-DOOR SCHOOLING

Universities' Open-Door Policy Helps Develop Industry, Agriculture 91

CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION

Correspondence Courses for Young People in East China Province 92

PETROLEUM OUTPUT

Yumen Oilfield Produces More Crude Oil 93

China's Leading Oilfield Fulfills 1975 Production Quotas 94

WATER CONSERVATION

Water Conservancy Projects Prove Worth in Southernmost China Province 96

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

Rapid Growth of Chemical Fertilizer Production in South China Autonomous Region 98

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Marxist-Leninist Leader Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 99

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Leading Member of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Meets British Guest 99

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Communist Party Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 100

Burmese President Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 101

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Women's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Home 101

Page

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Leader of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves for GDR 102

Chinese Trade Delegation Leader Arrives in Berlin 102

CHINA AND GERMANY

Members of CPG Standing Committee Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 103

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Kang Sheng's Death 103

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Communist Party (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 104

Organization of Communists of Italy (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 104

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japanese Association for Promotion of International Trade Arrives in Peking 105

Japanese Workers' Party Central Committee Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 106

Campaign for Conclusion of Japan-China Peace Treaty Develops in Japan 106

Central Committee of Japanese Communist Party (Left) Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 107

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Speaker of Kuwait National Assembly Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 108

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Premier Receives Chinese Ambassador 108

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Acting Prime Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 109

Page

CHINA AND MALTA

Prime Minister Mintoff Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 109

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 110

Pakistan Prime Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 110

Chairman of Pakistan Senate Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 111

Pakistan National Assembly Speaker Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 111

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Ambassador to Philippines Presents Letter of Credence 112

Philippine President Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 112

CHINA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

President of Sao Tome and Principle To Pay Official Visit to China at Invitation of Chinese Government 113

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes President Manuel Pinto Da Costa 113

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Revisionists Are Truculent Interventionists in Angolan Affairs, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Article 115

Soviet Building Industry in Chaos 116

Commentary by NCNA Correspondent: Great Russian Chauvinism, World Hegemonism Seen in Kremlin's Russification Drive 119

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sanmugathasan Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 123

Page

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 123

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ice Hockey Team Leaves Peking for Home 123

CHINA AND VIETNAM

President Nguyen Huu Tho Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 124

Chairman Truong Chinh Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 124

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chairman Robaya Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 125

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

President of Yugoslav Federal Assembly Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 126

NATIONAL

DISCUSSION OF "WATER MARGIN"

Persevere in Class Struggle and Oppose Class Conciliation - by Hsin Feng 127

Combine Criticism and Discussion of Water Margin with Study of Theory 136

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR K'ANG SHENG

Peking Solemn Ceremony Pays Respects to Late Comrade Kang Sheng 141

Memorial Speech at Ceremony To Pay Respects to Late Comrade Kang Sheng 148

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Coordination of Scientific Research and Production 151

PRIMARY EDUCATION

East China Mountainous County Popularizes Primary Education 153

Page

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

New Children's Fiction in China 155

SHIPBUILDING

Rapid Progress in Shanghai Shipbuilding Industry 157

GOOD HARVESTS

Earthquake Afflicted Area Reaps Record Harvest 158

Tibet Has Good Winter Wheat Harvest 160

APPLE OUTPUT

Ten Percent Increase in Apple Output in Northeast China Province 161

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Delegation Visits Nanking 163

CHINA AND ALGERIA

President Boumediene Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 164

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Comrade Hill Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 164

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian President Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 165

CHINA AND CAMEROON

China, Cameroon Sign Documents on Construction of Power Station, Cultural Palace 165

Cameroonian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 166

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Sino-East German Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement Signed in Berlin 166

Page

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Mourns Over Comrade Kang Sheng's Death 167

CHINA AND FRANCE

Jacques Jurquet Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 167

French National Assembly President's Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 168

CHINA AND GREECE

Hellenic President's Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 168

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Graphic Arts Exhibition Held in Iraq 168

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malayan Communist Party Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 169

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Exposes Soviet Expansion in Africa 170

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Goodwill Delegation Leaves Romania for Home 170

CHINA AND SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

President of Sao Tome and Principe Leaves Romania for China 171

President and Mme. Da Costa Arrive in Peking 172

Chinese Vice Premier Holds Talks with President of Sao Tome and Principe 173

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 174

CHINA AND SYRIA

President of Syrian People's Assembly Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 174

Page

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 175

Peking Football Team Concludes Visit to Tanzania 176

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 176

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkey's National Assembly Provisional President Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 177

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chairman of Yemen Arab Republic Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 177

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng 178

STRUGGLE AGAINST HEGEMONISM

Hsinhua Correspondent Commentary: United Struggle Against Hegemonism in Gulf Area in Ascendant 178

Anti-Hegemonic Struggle Develops in Asia 182

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* NATIONAL *
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CAPITULATIONISM

A Fortress Is Most Vulnerable When Attacked from Within

- about the historical lesson learned from the fall of Soochow under T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo

by

Chu Tung-an (朱东安)
Institute of Modern History, Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 11, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao points out, "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." In the history of peasant revolutionary war, numerous leaders of peasant uprisings stood firm and fought to the end. This is the mainstream. However, there were also those characters like Sung Chiang in the Water Margin. They practiced revisionism and capitulationism in the peasant insurgent forces, brought great losses to the revolution, and even led the whole revolutionary cause to defeat. The rapid fall of Soochow city in the last part of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution was a typical example of the disintegration of the revolutionary camp from within by capitulationists. To sum up conscientiously the historical lesson from this incident is of significance toward heightening our awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle and strengthening our ability to identify capitulationists.

I

After the fall of Anking in 1861, the revolutionary war of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo lapsed into the defensive. In May 1862, the Manchu troops laid siege to the Celestial Capital, the capital of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo (now Nanking),

three times. Meanwhile, the Manchu troops also launched an all-out counter-offensive in the Kiangsu-Chekiang area. The Huai Army under the command of Li Hung-chang, Governor of Kiangsu under the Ch'ing Dynasty, and the "Ever-Victorious Army" organized by Chinese and foreign reactionaries and headed by the British aggressor Gordon sallied forth from Shanghai. They captured T'aits'ang and Kunshan in succession, and headed straight for Soochow. At the end of November 1863, the enemy forces had captured some important military strongholds outside Soochow city and sealed off its waterborne communications. They started to attack Soochow city.

As things stood at that time, the T'ai-p'ing Army had conditions for making a firm stand in Soochow. The Soochow city had strong and thick walls and was surrounded by rivers. There had been constructed several scores of fortified barracks and a long stone wall, and the city was extraordinarily strongly fortified. In the balance of military forces, the total military strength of the T'ai-p'ing Army in the Soochow prefecture was more than double that of the enemy. Only more than 13,000 enemy troops were directly used to attack the city, but the T'ai-p'ing Army had more than 40,000 men within the city. The broad masses of commanders and fighters under the command of Prince Mu or T'an Shao-kuang, commander-in-chief in Soochow, heroically destroyed the enemy and time and again blunted the enemy attacks. Therefore, although the enemy forces who banked on their superior weapons to lay siege to Soochow made things very difficult for the T'ai-p'ing Army, it was not possible for them to capture the city quickly. Even Li Hung-chang had to admit that as Soochow "is a big and strong city, it is difficult to capture it right away." (Li Hung-chang's "Decision To Recapture Soochow," see "Memoranda" in Collected Works of Lord Li Wen-chung, Vol. V) Gordon even thought that their attack against Soochow could fail.

However, it was at this critical juncture that Prince Na or Kao Yung-k'uan, the commanding general in charge of the defense of Soochow and seven others* unleashed their long conspired counter-revolutionary rebellion at a military conference held at the Palace of Prince Mu on December 4, 1863. They murdered T'an Shao-kuang who firmly stood for resistance against the enemy, and surrendered the city to the enemy, thus causing Soochow to fall into the hands of the enemy in no time.

The fall of Soochow brought great losses to the revolutionary cause of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. At the time, T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo had already lost its bases in Anhwei. The whole territory north of the Yangtze River had fallen into enemy hands, and the Kiangsu-Chekiang area was the only base area left. Soochow lay close to the Celestial Capital and Hangchow, and was also the

---

* Among the T'ai-p'ing Army commanders in the Soochow mutiny, besides Kao Yung-k'uan, there were also Prince K'ang or Wang An-chün, Prince Pi or Wu Kuei-wen, Prince Ning or Chou Wen-chia, and Celestial Generals Chang Ta-chou, Fan Ch'i-fa, Wang Huai-wu and Wang Yu-wei. See "Memoranda" in Collected Works of Lord Li Wen-chung, Vol. V)

capital of the Kiangsu-Chekiang base area. It was of great strategic importance. The fall of Soochow enabled the enemy to rapidly break through the whole defense system anchored on the three cities of Nanking, Soochow and Hangchow. This not only led to the swift loss of the Kiangsu-Chekiang area, but also accelerated the defeat of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution. Three months after the fall of Soochow, Hangchow fell, and four months afterward, the Celestial Capital was captured. The T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution thus came to a tragic end.

II

For a long time, there were already the revolutionary faction headed by T'an Shao-kuang and the capitulationist faction headed by Kao Yung-k'uan within the T'ai-p'ing Army in Soochow. With the revolutionary situation growing more critical with each passing day, the struggle between them also became more and more violent.

T'an Shao-kuang, the leader of the revolutionary faction in Soochow, was an outstanding commander well known for his intrepidity. He joined the Chint'ien Uprising of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo when he was young, and after spending over a decade fighting north and south, he claimed credit for many military feats. Later, he was installed as Prince Mu in recognition of his outstanding contribution in the capture of Hangchow, Huchou and other places. He firmly adhered to Hung Hsiu-ch'uan's revolutionary line, was always loyal to the revolutionary cause, and at all times upheld a high revolutionary fighting spirit and the style of hard work and plain living. In the battle for the defense of Soochow, he fought bravely at the head of his soldiers, and led the T'ai-p'ing Army to repulse again and again the enemy attacks. The enemy was very afraid of him and called him the "intrepid" "lion." The capitulationists headed by Kao Yung-k'uan were unable to withstand corruption by the ideological style of the exploiting classes and had long ago become corrupt and degenerated. After Soochow was under siege, they became even more pessimistic and were in a wavering state. Demoralized by war, they even openly attacked the correct leadership of T'an Shao-kuang and "refused to sally forth from the city." (Ho I-k'o's Gordon in China. See Collected Translations of Historical Data of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo) In the end they actually took the initiative in negotiating for surrender to the enemy and took the road of betraying the revolution.

In their suppression of the people's revolution, the reactionary ruling classes always took the course of "implementing suppression and pacification side by side" with armed suppression as the key and call for surrender as a supplementary measure. Li Hung-chang also followed this course. After he learned that Kao Yung-k'uan and company "offered to serve as inside help," he promptly ordered his military officers "Ch'eng Hsüeh-ch'i and Cheng Kuo-k'uei to give them repeated guidance by weighing the pros and cons and devising plans for intimidating them with military strength" (Li Hung-chang's "Decision To Recapture Soochow." See "Memoranda" in Collected Works of Lord Li Wen-chung, Vol. V), with a mind bent on driving a wedge by means of Kao Yung-k'uan and the others. In the view of Li Hung-chang, Prince Mu or T'an Shao-kuang, the commander-in-chief of Soochow, was "a hundred times more indomitable, wicked and crafty than the ordinary," and if the "major scourge were not removed," all

their wishful thinking would come to nought. Therefore, he "ordered" that Kao Yung-k'uan and the others "must come with the head of the ringleader Mu before they can be offered amnesty and enlistment" (Ibid.). Kao Yung-k'uan and company accepted without reserve the enemy's conditions. They secretly discussed things with the enemy many times to plot for the murder of T'an Shao-kuang, but the plots failed to succeed. Not long afterward, T'an Shao-kuang discovered a confidential letter written by Gordon to Kao Yung-k'uan and the others "inviting them to surrender," and disclosed their problem at the conference. Seeing that their conspiracy had failed and had been exposed, they slaughtered T'an Shao-kuang and over 1,000 revolutionary commanders and fighters. After practicing counter-revolutionary seizure of power, they mutinied and capitulated to the enemy.

The revolutionary commanders and fighters of Soochow were adherents to moral principles and were worthy of the name of revolutionary heroes of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. After the mutiny of Kao Yung-k'uan and the others, they immediately regrouped themselves to wage an unyielding struggle. On December 5, the silence of dawn in Soochow was shattered by violent gunfire, and a contingent of 5,000 men, holding high the revolutionary banner of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, launched a heroic counter-attack against Kao Yung-k'uan and other renegades. However, they were outnumbered and could not turn the tide.

The object of the reactionary ruling classes in carrying out the policy of calling for surrender was entirely for the purpose of suppressing the people's revolution. Kao Yung-k'uan and company who betrayed the revolution to become the hire ruffians of the reactionaries finally came to the ignominable end of "a hound that was boiled after the hare was killed." Three days after their capitulation, as they were carried away by their indulgence in wishful thinking, they were lured into coming out of the city and buried alive together, thus becoming dog's dung spurned by mankind.

III

The struggle between the revolutionaries and capitulationists in Soochow was a component of the two-line struggle between Hung Hsiu-ch'uan who adhered to revolution and Li Hsiu-ch'eng who practiced revisionism and capitulationism in the later part of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. The capitulationists headed by Kao Yung-k'uan were the products of Li Hsiu-ch'eng's revisionist line.

Wei Ch'ang-hui's counter-revolutionary rebellion and Shih Ta-k'ai's secession and escape disrupted the excellent situation of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution, and the enemy availed himself of the opportunity to lay siege to the Celestial Capital once again. Li Hsiu-ch'eng's revisionist line reflected precisely the military pressure of the enemy as well as the presence of the decadent doctrines of Confucius and Mencius within T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo.

After 1857, Li Hsiu-ch'eng lost his confidence in the revolutionary cause of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. Pessimistic and disappointed, he constantly wept and spread defeatist utterances. Because he put forward the program for restoration and regression advocating "benefiting all quarters in accord

with the ancient system" (Autobiography of Li Hsiu-ch'eng), he was firmly opposed and sternly reproached by Hung Hsiu-ch'uan. However, he did not give up hope, and after he usurped leadership over the Kiangsu-Chekiang area in 1860, he promptly pushed a complete set of revisionist or capitulationist line. He not only supported the collection of rents by the landed gentry and sent troops to suppress the anti-rent struggle of the peasants, but also indiscriminately recruited deserters and turncoats, thus enabling large numbers of officials from the Ch'ing Court and reactionary landlords to worm their way into the revolutionary ranks, win over and corrupt the commanders of the T'ai-p'ing Army, sow discord for disintegration, and rabidly carry out counter-revolutionary activities. Won over and corrupted by the enemy, some commanders of the T'ai-p'ing Army degenerated and took the road of mutiny for capitulation to the enemy. Li Hsiu-ch'eng himself was the representative of capitulationists in the later part of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo.

Kao Yung-k'uan and the others who mutinied in Soochow were all the trusted commanders "trained and brought up" by Li Hsiu-ch'eng" (Ibid.). They were deeply influenced politically and ideologically under his prolonged education and discipline. Led by Li Hsiu-ch'eng, they headed step by step for the road of mutiny and capitulation to the enemy along this revisionist or capitulationist line. Their boldness in unleashing the counter-revolutionary rebellion was also inseparable from Li Hsiu-ch'eng's direct connivance and support. At a time the antagonism between the revolutionaries and capitulationists became ever more acute and a hand-to-hand combat was about to erupt, Li Hsiu-ch'eng returned to Soochow. He had "long ago knowledge of the intention of Kao Yung-k'uan and company to capitulate to Great Ch'ing." This time, he further learned that they were working in collaboration with the enemy side and were ready to rebel and capitulate to the enemy. However, Li Hsiu-ch'eng "did not act sternly according to law when he saw how the situation stood." On the contrary, he said, "Now that our sovereign has been taken prisoner, the present situation is not expected to last long. As you hail from Hunan and Hupeh, you may do whatever is expedient, and there is no need for you and me to get at each other's throat." (Ibid.) He disseminated defeatism, advocated that "capitulation is justified," and voiced deep sympathy and support for their act of betrayal. This "statement" by Li Hsiu-ch'eng not only bared his own capitulationist features but also played the role of backing up and encouraging Kao Yung-k'uan and the others, thus enabling them to become more arrogant and audaciously carry out their capitulationist activities.

IV

The Soochow incident also clearly showed that the capitulationists headed by Kao Yung-k'uan unavoidably headed from class capitulation to national capitulationism, and were renegades to the peasant revolution as well as black sheep of the Chinese nation. This was because in the sixties of the 19th century, the rulers of the Ch'ing Dynasty had become the satellites and vassals of foreign aggressors, and capitulation to them meant capitulation to the foreign aggressors.

At that time, the aggressors of the West had, by means of the Second Opium War, forced the Ch'ing government to sign a series of unequal treaties,

including the Peking Treaty and the Tientsin Treaty. An important part of these treaties called for the opening of the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River. However, the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo which held and defended the Yangtze River had already rejected the Nanking Treaty, and it would of course categorically refuse to accept the new unequal treaties. For the sake of translating the provisions of treaties into real benefits, they not only supplied the Ch'ing government with plenty of rifles, field-guns, ships and other modern weapons, but also directly sent troops of aggression to fight against the T'ai-p'ing Army. They also organized contingents of riflemen with aggressors from the West as the mainstay to suppress the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution. The "Ever Victorious Army" under Gordon which attacked Soochow was one of them.

Gordon not only took part in the massacre of the T'ai-p'ing Army, but also actively participated in conspiratorial activities to machinate the mutiny of Kao Yuan-k'uan and the others. He also admitted that he was "more enthusiastic than any other people in this matter" (Ho I-k'o's Gordon in China. See Collected Translations of Historical Data of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo). After he was dealt a stunning blow by a frontal attack in the course of attacking Soochow, he deeply felt that if "the best terms were not offered to lure the various princes into surrendering," their "attack against Soochow would fail." He also wanred Li Hung-chang of this ("Gordon Makes Public the Massacre of Those Who Have Surrendered in Soochow"--see Collected Translations of Historical Data of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo). Meanwhile, he also was of the view that mere dependence on armed force to capture cities and places could hardly meet the pressing demands of the "countries of the West" which "hoped that the war would come to an end at an early date" (Ho I-k'o's Gordon in China. See Collected Translations of Historical Data of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo). Therefore, he employed all kinds of tactics to make a bold push for the early success of negotiations. Through inducing Soochow to surrender, he vainly hoped to make Kao Yung-k'uan and the other play the role of the "leading goat," so that "the other cities occupied by the T'ai-p'ing Army" would "follow the example of Soochow." In this way, the whole of the T'ai-p'ing Army could be disintegrated, and the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolutionary movement could be quickly quelled "without the loss of a soldier" (Ibid.).

Kao Yung-k'uan and the other capitulationists entirely met such need. They had long been cowed by the modern rifles and field-guns of the foreign aggressors, and they endeavored to go over completely to the aggressors of the West so that they could attain the despicable object of "receiving appointments from the Ch'ing Court" ("Gordon Makes Public the Massacre of Those Who Have Surrendered in Soochow"--see Collected Translations of Historical Data of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo). After Kao Yung-k'uan and company had reached agreement in the main with Ch'eng Hsueh-ch'i on terms of surrender, they still had misgivings over whether or not the Ch'ing government could keep its promise, and felt that they could not set their minds at ease without the personal guarantee of Gordon. Gordon behaved as though he was "the emperor's father," and putting on an "unbiased" look, he granted their request right away. He also asked Li Hung-chang to guarantee the "safety" of their "lives and properties," and told them to make a speedy decision without delay. Therefore, Kao Yung-k'uan and company showed their deep gratitude to him, and decided to accept all the conditions of the enemy. They were ready to serve wholeheartedly as the lackeys of the Chinese and foreign reactionaries.

The psychology and behavior of Kao Yung-k'uan and company are the common traits of all reactionaries who fawn on foreigners and practice national betrayal in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. In this connection, the domestic and foreign reactionaries stand on one side, and the masses of the people stand on the other side. The two sides are sharply antagonistic and distinctly different. Anyone who is opposed to the people and the revolution is bound to fall into the embrace of the Chinese and foreign reactionaries. This is an irresistible law of history. For the sake of smothering the Chinese revolution and suppressing the resistance of the people, as the imperialists work in collusion with the domestic reactionaries and directly or indirectly carry out armed intervention to practice ruthless massacre, they at the same time invariable look for their agents within the revolutionary camp with all ways and means for sabotaging the revolution from within. Many great revolutionary struggles had failed in this way in the past.

V

Mr. Lu Hsün said, "There is nothing dreadful in the enemy, and the most dreadful ones are the termites in our own camp, for many things have been spoiled in their hands." (Lu Hsün's Correspondence, Last Part, p. 775) Li Hsiu-ch'eng, Kao Yung-k'uan and company were such termites. Their emergence was definitely not a fortuitous phenomenon. They were the social products of a whole historical period, and they carried out activities on behalf of a class or a line. This revisionist or capitulationist line which they pushed was headed by Li Hsiu-ch'eng. They usurped leadership to varying degrees in the revolutionary forces, and at the critical juncture of the revolution, they rebelled in succession and handed over many cities and strongholds to the enemy without putting up a fight. This was an important cause of the defeat of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo.

T'an Shao-kuang fought an heroic and unyielding battle against the foreign aggressors and their lackeys all his life, and he was worthy to be called the hero of the peasant revolution. In the two-line struggle within T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, he was also rather resolute in offering resistance to and waging struggle against Li Hsiu-ch'eng's revisionist or capitulationist line. However, due to the limitation of class and historical conditions at that time, he could not consciously stand on the plane of the two-line struggle to view these problems. He also had no deep knowledge of and showed inadequate vigilance against the reactionary essence and grave danger of Li Hsiu-ch'eng's line as well as the diabolical features and despicable means of Kao Yung-k'uan and company. Therefore, in the end, he was caught napping and brutally murdered. This valiant general who was only 29 years old and had fought a hundred battles did not lay down his life in a fierce battle on the battle-field, but was in the end killed by the renegades. How profound this historical lesson is!

The lesson of the fall of Soochow shows that the revolutionary people and revolutionary fighters must "recognize the capitulationists." The salient features of certain capitulationists like Li Hsiu-ch'eng, Kao Yung-k'uan and their ilk had also manifested themselves in various ways in the counter-revolutionary activists of such revisionist ringleaders as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. All of them practiced revisionism and they were also capitulationists. At home, they practiced class capitulation, and in foreign

relations they practiced national capitulation to imperialism and social-imperialism. We must seriously draw experiences and lessons from class struggle and the two-line struggle in history and learn to recognize capitulationists. This is of greater help to our combating and guarding against revisionism and carrying continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end!

* * *

STDY OF THEORY

Seriously Study Theory and Strengthen the Build-Up of Leading Bodies

- the CCP Peking Municipal Committee continuously launched reading classes for leading cadres at and above prefectural, county and bureau levels

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 17, 1975)

(Based on an NCNA report, November 15, 1975) In the movement to study theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the CCP Peking Municipal Committee continuously ran reading classes for leading cadres, and organized by stages and by groups the standing comittee members of the prefectural, county and bureau Party committees, members of the revolutionary leading groups and the responsible persons of units directly under the municipality to study theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthen the revolutionization and build-up of the leading bodies. Up to the present, the great majority of leading cadres at and above the prefectural, county and bureau levels have taken up studies in separate groups.

After the publication of Chairman Mao's important directive on the question of theory, the CCP Peking Municipal Committee conducted serious study and discussion. Beginning in March this year, it ran by stages reading classes for leading cadres and called for giving all of them a course of training by rotation within 1975. Reading classes of this kind have been run for five terms at one month each. The four previous terms were all devoted to the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and quotations from "Marx, Engels and Lenin on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," and the selected study of relevant works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Beginning with the 5th term, emphasis is laid on studying Chairman Mao's relevant works on Party building around the question of theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The reading classes for leading cadres run by the Peking municipal Party committee adhere to taking the study of the original works of revolutionary teachers on one's own as the key and stress assiduous study by reading articles one by one, seriously pondering questions and directing efforts toward the study and mastery of certain fundamental Marxist-Leninist theoretical viewpoints. On this basis, several special subjects are selected for study in minute detail, and discussions are made in light of reality. This not only makes everyone read some books in a down-to-earth manner and acquire certain fundamental Marxist-Leninist theories, but also cultivates the capacity for study on one's own and foster the spirit of research. Some comrades of low cultural and theoretical level have also strengthened their confidence in the study of theory: The original works are not things that cannot be properly studied, and provided they are studied assiduously and persistently, results can be achieved.

For the sake of clearly understanding the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the basis of linking up theory with practice, the reading classes for leading cadres at and above the prefectural, county and

bureau levels of Peking municipality link reading with the criticism of revisionism. In the course of studying and discussing special subjects, they adopt the method of looking back over history, studying the present state of affairs and summing up experience, so as to link the study of theory with the summing-up and study of the reality of struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in their own prefectures, systems and units and with the transformation of the world outlook, and to criticize Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

When studying the special topic on "strengthening the centralized leadership of the Party and the revolutionization and build-up of the leading body," the students of the reading class of the 4th term seriously read the expositions of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on Party building, analyzed the present state of affairs in the Party, and linked the reality of the two-line struggle within the Party with the criticism of the crime of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in splitting the Party and opposing Party leadership. Everyone cited facts to show that in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to strengthen Party building. Only by constantly strengthening the unity and unification of Party organizations, strengthening the centralized leadership of the Party, giving play to the role of Party organizations as combat bastions, and carrying forward the Party's fine tradition and style of work can we lead the broad masses in advancing along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and carrying out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grassroots levels. Everyone expressed the determination to take the lead in discussing the line, the general situation, Party spirit, unity and discipline, to properly revolutionize and build the leading body and to effectively strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party.

The reading classes for leading cadres at and above the prefectural, county and bureau levels of Peking municipality adhere to the developmental or discussion mode of teaching, follow the practice of teaching and learning from each other, and carry out the mass line. Many comrades, among the students attending the reading classes have relatively rich practical experience and have investigated and studied the history and present status of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in their own prefectures, systems and units. In the reading classes, they raise perceptual materials to the theoretical plane, exchange ideas obtained and insights, and raise their mutual awareness.

Some students of the 2nd-term reading class at first had only a hazy understanding of the idea of bourgeois rights in exchange by means of money and could not clearly explain it by means of linking theory with practice. As the secretary of the Party committee of the municipal people's bank studied the relevant expositions of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, he thoroughly studied at the same time the relevant investigation materials of her unit and told people how to treat the idea of bourgeois rights in exchange by means of money. Starting with a contrast between banks in the new and old society, he vividly and concretely described why under the socialist system, it is necessary to retain money and exchange by means of money, why the practice of exchange by means of money in our country is at present scarcely different from the old society, why it is necessary to restrict bourgeois rights in exchange by means of money, how to restrict such rights and how to give play to the role

of the bank as a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus giving everyone a deeper understanding of this question. The students attending the reading class universally felt that after study, they widened their horizon and showed greater drive for continuing the revolution. Back home, they still persisted in reading and studying, no matter how busy they were. They also brought to their own units the good study style of linking theory with practice.

* * *

PARTY SPIRIT

Strengthen the Proletarian Party Spirit

by

the Anyang Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China

(Peking, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, Oct. 20, 1975)

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in close conjunction with the reality of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, the education of Party members to constantly strengthen the proletarian party spirit and overcome all kinds of non-proletarian ideas is of extremely great significance in strengthening Party leadership and consolidating and strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Party spirit is the concentrated expression of class nature. Lenin pointed out: "A strict Party spirit is the follower and result of a highly developed class struggle. On the contrary, in order to carry out class struggle openly and extensively, it is necessary to develop a strict Party spirit." In the course of leading the revolution in our country, Chairman Mao invariably kept stressing the need to strengthen the proletarian party spirit and educated the Communist Party members to "keep to the stand of the Party, Party spirit and Party policy."

Strengthening the proletarian party spirit is essential to combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to persevering the exercising all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie. The socialist period is the period in which moribund capitalism and nascent communism are violently fighting against each other. Unwilling to take their defeat lying down, the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes invariably turn their hopes for restoration into acts of restoration, desperately fight against the proletariat in a test of strength with frenziedness grown tenfold and hatred grown a hundredfold, and devise all ways and means to frenziedly attack the proletariat from the political, economic, ideological, cultural and other fields in a vain attempt to restore their lost "paradise." At the same time, the class enemies at home also invariably collude and work hand in glove with the reactionary forces abroad in a vain attempt to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat from within and without.

The existence of classes and class struggle, the existence of bourgeois rights and the corrosion and influence of bourgeois ideas give rise to the bourgeois style of life not only among the small producers but also among the proletarians and working personnel of government offices. This kind of acute class struggle invariably will be reflected in our Party and corrode some of our Party members. It will even cause some of the weak-willed Party members to degenerate and become new bourgeois elements. Therefore, for the proletariat to triumph over the bourgeoisie, there must be millions upon millions of Communist Party members with a strong proletarian party spirit to lead the broad masses to wage resolute struggle

One must be strong himself in order to strike iron. A Party member or Party organization with unswerving Party spirit and capable of adhering to Party principles should be strong in combat effectiveness, otherwise, he or it will be unable to withstand the intrigues and conspiracies employed by the class enemies and overcome the encirclement of habit, thus making our revolutionary cause suffer setbacks and defeat.

In order to be particular about the proletarian party spirit, we must have strong Party sense and strictly adhere to the important Marxist principle that "it is the Party that exercises overall leadership." The Party is the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the combat command post of the proletarian revolution, and the dictatorship of the proletariat is realized through the leadership of the Party. With the leadership of the Party, the proletariat can achieve unified will and action, become a well-organized and combat-effective class, and effectively exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie. If there is no Party leadership, it will be like fighters with a command post in battle, and the exercise of dictatorship over the bourgeoisie will become empty words.

Chairman Mao points out: "Of the seven sectors--industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the Army, the government and the Party, it is the Party that exercises overall leadership." Every Communist Party member and revolutionary comrade must firmly establish in ideology the concept that the Party must exercise overall leadership, have a strong proletarian Party spirit, consciously accept and uphold the leadership of the Party, and resolutely wage untiring struggle against all acts that are aimed at shaking off and weakening Party leadership. To uphold Party leadership, it is necessary not only to uphold it organizationally but also to resolutely carry out the Party's line and policies. Only thus can we truly lead the broad Party membership and the masses to strive for the realization of the various tasks of the Party. If we each go our own way and do things according to our whims, we are bound to deviate from Party leadership, impair the unity and solidarity of the Party, and therefore have no way of exercising correct leadership over industry, agriculture, commerce, culture and education, the Army and the government.

The question of Party spirit is in essence a question of stand and a question of whom to serve. Should the Party be established for the public, or for private ends? This is the watershed between the proletarian political party and the bourgeois political party, and is the touchstone for testing genuine and sham Communist Party members.

Chairman Mao points out: "The Communist Party works for the interests of the nation and the people, and it has absolutely no gains for itself." The history of our Party is the history of fighting for the interests of the people and the complete emancipation of mankind.

It is the nature of all exploiting classes to profit oneself at the expense of others and grab profit; therefore, their aim in establishing the Party is for selfish ends and the private interests of the minority. Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were agents of the landlord and bourgeois classes.

They adopted all kinds of despicable and sinister tactics to establish the Party for selfish ends. Their evil aim was to make a vain attempt to turn the Marxist-Leninist Chinese Communist Party into a revisionist fascist party.

The experience of the two-line struggle within the Party tells us that in order to maintain the proletarian nature of our Party, one important question is that every Communist Party member must constantly strengthen his proletarian Party spirit, adhere to the Party's principles at whatever time and in whatever place, and insist on doing what is good and correcting what is wrong for the interests of the people. He must resolutely support things that are beneficial to the Party and the people, and show courage in waging struggle against ideas and deeds that are wrong. He must conscientiously remold his world outlook, overcome all kinds of non-proletarian ideas, go not after fame and gain, fear neither hardship nor death, serve the people wholeheartedly, and be a vanguard fighter of the proletariat in the real sense.

Those who stubbornly insist on making a fuss over bourgeois partisanship are the ones who establish themselves in the Party to serve selfish ends. Bourgeois partisanship is a kind of anti-Marxist trend of thought which is diametrically opposed to the proletarian party spirit. If bourgeois partisanship is not overcome, the proletarian party spirit cannot rise, and the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be consolidated. Those who insist on making a fuss over bourgeois partisanship, whether consciously or unconsciously, are bound to serve the bourgeoisie and pave the way for the bourgeoisie to carry out activities for restoration. What are they after? They are contending for fame and gains and seeking independence from the Party. This kind of people can easily be captured by the class enemies.

For the purpose of recruiting sworn confederates, didn't the Lin Piao anti-Party clique "lure people with offices, emoluments and favors"? People who make a fuss over bourgeois partisanship and who reach for offices and fix their eyes on power are very dangerous.

Every Communist Party member must take the lead in paying particular attention to the line, Party spirit, the general situation, unity and discipline, carry forward the communist spirit, overcome bourgeois partisanship, make unflagging efforts in work, and lead the broad masses to carry out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to each grassroots unit.

To strengthen the proletarian Party spirit, it is necessary to build the leading bodies at all levels into strong and powerful combat command posts in the real sense. This is the crucial factor in carrying out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grass-roots to win still greater victories.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Party organization should be composed of advanced elements of the proletariat and be a vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in waging vigorous struggles against the class enemy." With strong and powerful Party organizations, we can firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, properly promote stability and

unity and uplift the national economy. Only the Party organizations with strong Party spirit and principles that pass the test can foster and bring up Party members with strong Party spirit.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the majority of the leading bodies of the Party organizations in our municipality are good or relatively good. They persevere in grasping the line, care about unity, are mindful of the whole situation, know what is good for the whole, and have ambition and drive. They lead the broad Party membership and the masses to criticize and repudiate revisionism and capitalism, grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and have continuously won new victories. However, some leading bodies are marked to varying extents by the presence of feebleness, laziness and disunity, and could not properly give play to the role of combat command posts. They are timid and full of misgivings, and are afraid of this and that. This is the manifestation of impure Party spirit. As a Communist Party member, especially a leading cadre of the Party, one must stand for Party spirit, adhere to Party principle, turn fear into courage, brace up one's spirit, make unflagging efforts in work, assume leadership boldly and bravely take up responsibilities. Only thus can we play the part of the combat command post of the proletariat, better implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and make still greater contributions toward the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

To strengthen the concept of organization and discipline of the Party is also an important content in strengthening the proletarian party spirit. Discipline serves the line, and is the guarantee for the implementation of the line. Without strict discipline, the Party has no way to lead the masses to carry out victorious struggle. Our Party discipline is the discipline that is fundamentally consistent with the interests of the people, and is a conscious discipline. Whether to consciously observe Party discipline or to weaken or undermine it is an important yardstick for measuring whether or not a Communist Party member has Party spirit. A Communist Party member who vows to fight for communism all his life must be a model executor of Party discipline. Every Communist Party member must stand for Party spirit, consciously observe and uphold Party discipline, resolutely wage untiring struggle against all acts that weaken and undermine Party discipline, and achieve unified thinking, policies, plans, command and actions under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee to win new victories.

To judge whether or not a person has proletarian party spirit or whether or not his Party spirit is pure, the most important thing is to look at his thoughts, words and deeds, whether or not he takes the stand of the Party, adheres to the Party's principle and the Party's line and policies, and fights for and defends the class interests of the proletariat in the real sense. Chairman Mao points out: "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard and don't intrigue and conspire." This is the touchstone for testing whether or not one has Party spirit. Every Party member, especially a Party member who is responsible for leadership work, must consciously strengthen the proletarian party spirit in the course of struggle.

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DEATH OF K'ANG SHENG

Obituary Notice Issued by CPC Central Committee, NPC Standing Committee, State Council

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1975)

obituary notice issued by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china

the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council of the people's republic of china announce in deep grief: comrade kang sheng, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, died of prolonged illness at 06:05, december 16, 1975 in peking at the age of 77.

comrade kang sheng was a fine member of the communist party of china, a great revolutionary fighter of the chinese people and marxist theoretician, and one of the outstanding leaders of the party and the state.

the life of comrade kang sheng was one of fighting for the cause of communism, one of persevering in the continued revolution. during the new democratic revolutionary struggle, during the socialist revolution and construction, during the struggle to strengthen our party's unity with the marxist-leninist parties and organizations the world over and to combat modern revisionism, and during the great proletarian cultural revolution, he remained loyal to the party and the people, steadfastly implemented and carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, resolutely repudiated the revisionist lines of wang ming, liu shao-chi and lin piao, and staunchly defended marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, thus making an immortal contribution to the party and the people and winning whole-hearted love and respect from the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country.

the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should learn from comrade kang sheng's proletarian revolutionary spirit and his noble qualities and, led by the party central committee headed by chairman mao, take class struggle as the key link, adhere to the

party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consolidate and develop the victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution, unite as one, and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism, and build our country into a powerful modern socialist state.

comrade kang sheng, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and a glorious fighter against revisionism, is immortal excl.

List of Funeral Committee for Late Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Dec. 16, 1975)

the list of the funeral committee for the late comrade kang sheng

mao tsetung, chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chu teh, chang chun-chiao, wei kuo-ching, liu po-cheng, chiang ching (female), hsu shih-yu, hua kuo-feng, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, wang tung-hsing, chen yung-kuei, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien (female), su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin, soong ching ling (female), kuo mo-jo, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, tsai chang (female), ulanfu, ngapo ngawang-jigme, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen (female), yao lien-wei, wang chen, yu chiu-li, ku mu, sun chien, shen yen-ping, chiang hua, chin tsu-min, hsieh ching-yi (female) and yang po-lan (female).

Peking Press Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1975)

the "people's daily" and all other peking papers today mourn the death of comrade kang sheng. they give front-page prominence to the obituary notice issued by the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress and the state council. the press also carry the composition of the funeral committee and a portrait of comrade kang sheng bordered in black.

a black-bordered streamer across the front page of the papers reads: "eternal glory to comrade kang sheng, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and a glorious fighter against revisionism excl."

comrade kang sheng was a member of the central committee of the communist party of china, a member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, a member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee. he died on december 16, 1975 in peking at the age of 77 after prolonged illness.

SATELLITES

Press Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1975)

china successfully launched another man-made earth satellite on december 16, 1975, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line; on the basis of the victory in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. and in the excellent situation characterized by consistent new victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction. the satellite is functioning normally.

the successful launching of the satellite is a new achievement made by the people of the whole country, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by the great leader chairman mao, in taking class struggle as the key link, continuously consolidating and developing the fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and firmly carrying out the series

of important instructions of chairman mao's including those on studying the theory and combating and preventing revisionism, on promoting stability and unity and on pushing the national economy forward. it is a fresh success achieved by adhering to the principle of independence and self-reliance, bringing into full play the initiative of both the central and local authorities, unifying planning, working energetically in close coordination, waging a united struggle and grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

the central committee of the communist party of china, the state council and the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee extend warm congratulations to the workers, commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army, scientific workers, engineers and technicians, revolutionary cadres and militiamen who have been engaged in the research, manufacture and launching of the satellite and other people concerned.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Tientsin University Completes More Research Projects

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Dec. 16, 1975)

north china's tientsin university has completed some 60 research projects during the past few years, with results of some up to advanced standards.

these successes were achieved through the combined efforts of the faculty, students and workers of the university-run factories and by the way of combining research with production.

organized by the university party committee, party secretaries of all departments consulted with industrial departments of the tientsin municipality on their needs. the industrial departments and enterprises made concrete requests to the university research groups to help them realize industrial modernization. on its part, the university understood that to train red and expert scientific personnel and raise their professional level it must organize faculty and students to take part in scientific research activities.

these activities in the last few years extended the students' knowledge of modern science and technique and raised their ability to analyse and solve problems. they helped improve the teaching in both newly-added specialities such as laser techniques, television and offshore oil extraction and the old special fields. constant revision of the teaching materials keeps them practical and advanced.

teachers and students of the automation, chemical engineering, machine-building and water conservancy departments and workers of the university-run factories took an active part in developing the oil industry. they devised for the takang oilfield and the ministry of petroleum and chemical industries more than ten kinds of equipment and chemicals, including new-type pneumatic motors, automatic drill rod butt welders, offshore extraction equipment and catalysts. the university also achieved much in its research on laser application.

the university's research groups give priority to what is urgently needed in production, thus effectively combining scientific research with practice.

research was carried out on the utilization of solar energy and underground hot water springs. after several years of efforts they succeeded in making a small device for power generating by using solar energy, and a complete set of small facilities for power generating by applying underground heat. this provided data for the building of underground heat generating stations. cooperating with the underground heat experimental station in east china's kiangsi province, they successfully devised low-power radial-flow turbines for underground heat generation. this kind of high efficiency turbine has a simple structure making it widely useful in the countryside.

several instructors of the automation department have carried on experiments in "impact loading" in the dynamic analog laboratory for five years. they have supplied newly-built industrial enterprises with scientific data showing the relations between power supply frequency and voltage load and helped them draw up power supply plans. thanks to their efforts, the newly-built enterprises have been put into operation ahead of schedule.

while working within the production units, the faculty and students have kept up their study in the natural sciences. they have set new subjects for research, such as the combustion theory of the engine and the kinetic theory of machine tools vibration.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION

Universal Nine Year Education Established in Korean Autonomous Prefecture

(NCNA-English Changchun, Dec. 17, 1975)

universal education has been established in the main in the two cities and six counties of the yenpien korean autonomous prefecture in northeast china's kirin province. the educational revolution is being carried on at a quick tempo there to keep pace with the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the korean language was banned under the rule of the puppet manchukuo during the period of japanese occupation. most people were illiterate. since liberation the local people have vigorously fought illiteracy and have composed songs and dances to celebrate the establishment of their own schools. with the help of the state, primary education was made universal by 1952 and middle school education in the leap forward year of 1958.

however, the development of education was hampered by liu shao-chi's revisionist line. some schools which were suitable for the rural areas but did not conform to the bourgeois concept of "regular schools" were closed down. the sons and daughters of many peasants were shut out when they failed to pass the "regular" examinations. intellectuality was given first place.

this revisionist line was repudiated during the cultural revolution, and it became possible to establish a 7 year educational system universally in 1971. the schools are run with the participation of poor and lower-middle peasants in response to chairman mao's call issued in 1968. the school managing committees were headed by veteran cadres who had been active in the land reform and agricultural cooperative movement in the fifties. these committees concentrate on orientation of the schools, political and vocational education, participation by the teachers and students in physical labour -- in a word the basic questions. the schools seriously implement chairman mao's proletarian line in education and teaching is closely associated with the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experimentation and also the movement to learn from tachai. chungshan primary school in holung county, for example, organize the students to study industry as well as agriculture. the school has a farm and has set up a weather forecasting station, the first of its kind locally, at the foot of the changpai mountains.

last year, 85 primary and secondary schools were chosen as advanced units in learning from tachai. many schools have become fine-seed breeding centres and advanced units in encouraging better farming methods.

the universal spread of education in the region helps to promote other political and cultural activities. about 140 production teams in the three communes on the outskirts of the city of tumen run political evening schools which draw in as many as 90 percent of the peasants. most of the commune members in yuehching commune have read the korean editions of the "manifesto of the communist party," "the state and revolution" and other marxist-leninist works.

by now, over 80,000 school leavers have returned to their home villages or especially gone to live in the countryside. they are maturing quickly thanks to the help given to them by the poor and lower-middle peasants. many of them are vigorous activists in the three revolutionary movements. over 4,000 have been promoted to leading positions at the prefecture, county, commune or team levels. a number of them have become instructors in theoretical study, book-keepers, barefoot doctors, teachers or tractor drivers.

DESERT CONTROL

School Graduates Turn Deserts into Oases in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Dec. 16, 1975)

the 3,000 kilometres between urumchi and peking would be a thickly tree-lined road if all the trees planted by young school graduates who have settled in sinkiang were set one metre apart in rows.

this is only one of the important contributions made by the young people who have converged from all parts of the country to settle in sinkiang in response to chairman mao's call "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants".

in the past 11 years, more than 450,000 middle school graduates have come from cities in sinkiang and many provinces to join local peasants and herdsmen in building up the northwest frontier of the motherland.

sinkiang, which has large desert areas, covers one-sixth of china's total area. desert control is a prerequisite for the development of agriculture in the region, and the first thing these young people participated in was the construction of irrigation canals. they constructed ditches

across virgin forests submerged by deserts, digging out big trees from under the shifting sand and filling in underground waterways and alkaline pools. they also removed pyramid-like sand dunes, each with more than 10,000 cubic metres, to reclaim plots of farmland. to create each mu of land (one fifteenth of a hectare), they had to remove 350 cubic metres of sand, carry in hundreds of tons of soil by shoulder-pole and walk a total distance of 600 kilometres. young people from the maikaiti reclamation area said with pride: "without hard work, we could not have created these oases excl."

a production brigade experimental group in urumchi county, led by a school graduate named wang feng-hsiang, experimented with fine rice strains to acclimatize them to local alkali soil conditions. after several summers of careful work, they developed three early-ripening and alkaline-and-lodging-resistant rice strains, which have now been spread to 71 counties in 22 provinces of the country. wang feng-hsiang's laboratory, filled with specimens of 311 rice varieties, is like an exhibition centre.

a european alpine lavender has value in industry and as an aromatic. another experimental group led by hsu chun-tang from the ili reclamation area analyzed the form and structure of different lavenders and studied the interrelations between them in order to find out what influenced growth. they finally succeeded in acclimatizing this type of lavender in the gobi desert and have nursed 100,000 young shoots.

many new oases in the deserts north and south of the tienshan mountains have been built by educated youths through years of hard work. when they first entered the area, the trucks they came in could only move seven kilometres in a day because of the shifting sand. they then planted the ground with purple osier and bramble which they watered and froze into trails for their trucks to pass over. guided by veteran red armymen who had participated in the nanniwan production campaign in the yenan area during the revolutionary war years, they built rows of earthen dwellings covered with grass to live in on the vast gobi desert. when strong gales blew hard, they walked arm in arm and went on working. since water in the locality was bitter, to get drinking water they melted big ice floes brought from a dozen kilometres away. during the sweltering summer days their skin peeled under scorching sun, but they stuck it out and became more and more determined.

now, some of the older school graduates are married and have children. these young parents chose for their children significant names such as chienchiang (build up sinkiang), weichiang (defend sinkiang), koli (gobi plough) and hsuehlien (red flower on snow-capped mountains), and they

themselves have also been named "red flowers on the tienshan mountains" by the local peasants and herdsmen.

lien shun-min, one of their representatives and an educated young woman from the maikaiti reclamation area, attended the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

GOOD HARVESTS

China's Pace-setting Brigade Reports Good Harvests

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 16, 1975)

tachai, in hsiyang county of north china's shansi province, reported good harvests in agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding and side-line production just at the time the national movement to learn from it reached a new upsurge.

total grain output was 7.5 percent more than in 1974, itself a good harvest year. the average yield reached 8.25 tons per hectare, an increase of 7.2 percent over last year. compared with last year, the brigade also had bigger increases in income from forestry, livestock breeding and side-line production.

tachai, situated in a dry, thin soil region in the taihang mountains, is the national pace-setter in agriculture. chairman mao issued the great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" as early as 1964 and the national conference on learning from tachai which was convened in october this year in hsiyang county called on the whole party to mobilize, make greater efforts to develop agriculture and strive to build up tachai-type counties throughout the country.

this is tachai's 23rd consecutive good harvest year since the agricultural cooperative movement and the tenth good harvest year since the cultural revolution started.

the tachai party branch keeps up its education of the cadres and commune members in the party's basic line, encourages them to work for still greater successes and leads the people in scientific farming so as to raise the level of production. this year's harvest is another victory for the line of keeping proletarian politics in command.

there was a dry spell during spring sowing this year and in an effort to combat the disaster, some commune members proposed measures to keep the moisture in the soil.

but a few cadres clung to their old experience and turned down the proposal to shallow plough the soil to keep the moisture on a large acreage. after the young plants appeared, instead of displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle they waited for rain, and delayed the transplanting. this resulted in an uneven growth of maize on large tracts of farmland. the brigade party branch analysed the wrong ideas and members of the branch made serious self-criticism. they then led the commune members in carrying water for transplanting and replanting, worked hard to improve field management and increased the application of fertilizer.

the party branch led the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and continued to criticize capitalism and revisionism. this strengthened the revolutionary unity within the leading group made up of veteran, middle-aged and young cadres. the veteran cadres took the lead while the young cadres showed boldness in their work. with one heart and mind, they guided the masses in wresting new victories both in revolution and construction.

in the course of carrying out the essence of the national conference on learning from tachai since the autumn harvest, the party branch encouraged all commune members to discuss the question: since the whole country is learning from tachai and popularizing tachai-type counties, what is our next step? everyone was called on to give a reply. they also discussed how to be good representatives of tachai. this discussion further inspired the masses' enthusiasm to develop production in depth and breadth. shortly after the last autumn harvest started, the people were formed in two groups. one plunged in to harvesting work while the other went to blast a mountain top to fill in a ravine and create large size fields suited to the use of tractors.

IRON MINES

Big Iron Mine Built in East China

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 16, 1975)

With the recent completion of its first stage of construction, the new Meishan iron mine has been put into production in Kiangsu province, east China.

The mine, which has big iron deposits of high quality in a concentrated area, provides a new raw material base for Shanghai's iron and steel production.

The construction of the mine started during the great proletarian cultural revolution. Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the miners tunnelled galleries totalling 40 kilometres through underground rock despite a swift underground flow of several hundred cubic metres of water per hour and also sank a 60-metre-high main shaft and erected a large number of buildings.

In the last few years, while the construction was going on, the miners continued to extract large quantities of good-quality ore.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Ballet Instructors Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1975)

mrs. c. denton and two other australian ballet instructors left here by air today to visit shanghai and kwangchow on their way home.

the ballet instructors arrived in peking on december 8 for a visit to china according to the 1975 sino-australian cultural exchange plan.

liu ching-tang, leading member of the chinese ministry of culture, met with the australian guests. lu jen-min, leading member of the ministry's department for cultural relations with foreign countries, hosted a dinner in their honour. attending the dinner were liu ching-tang and chinese artistes, including li hsin-ying, hsueh ching-hua, chang tse, wang kuo-hua and tsai kuo-po. mrs. j. chey, cultural counsellor of the australian embassy here, was present on both occasions.

while in peking, mrs. c. denton and the other australian guests inspected the china dance drama troupe and the dance school of the central may 7th arts university and had discussions on the art of dancing. they also visited an art handicrafts workshop, air defence installations and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Women's Basketball Team Plays PLA Team in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1975)

the visiting canadian women's basketball team met the "august 1" women's team of the chinese people's liberation army in a friendly match before more than 15,000 spectators at the peking workers' indoor stadium this evening.

the "august 1" team, which came third at the third national games this year, led all the way with fast attacks and effective control of backboard rebounds to edge the guest team 80-70.

the canadian basketballers had had four wins and one draw out of their previous five matches with chinese teams. they are scheduled to play their china tour finale with the heilungkiang provincial women's basketball team on the 18th.

canadian ambassador to china c. john small gave a reception on the occasion of the china visit of the canadian team later this evening.

among the guests were tien wen-hui, leading member of the all-china sports federation, mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association, and chinese basketballers.

present were leader of the canadian team vernon h. mcdonald and all team members.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere marking the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and canada.

Canadian Women's Basketball Team Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1975)

vernon h. mcdonald, leader of the canadian women's basketball team, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

attending the banquet were tien wen-hui, leading member of the all-china sports federation, mou tso-yun, leading member of the chinese basketball association, and chinese basketball coaches and players.

c. john small, canadian ambassador to china, was present.

at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, guests and hosts toasted the constant development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and canada and the improvement of their standards of basketball.

the visitors are going to play their china tour finale with the heilungkiang provincial women's basketball team tomorrow evening.

CHINA AND ITALY

Former Italian Prime Minister Fanfani Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1975)

former italian prime minister and life-long senator amintore fanfani, mrs. mariapia fanfani and accompanying secretary mario crema wound up their visit in peking and enplaned here this morning for shanghai on their way home.

they were seen off at the airport by hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and italian ambassador to china marco francisci di baschi and his wife.

before boarding the plane, mr. amintore fanfani gave a press conference at the airport. he said that during his visit in peking, he exchanged views with vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and foreign minister chiao kuan-hua on major problems in the present world. on the basis of his view of the world situation, he considered essential a european community, firmly united for further progress and for efficient defence, mr. fanfani declared.

he said, his visit helped him realize the progresses which the people's republic of china had accomplished under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Seismological Study Group Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Dec. 16, 1975)

the chinese seismological study group with ku kung-hsu as leader left here for home today at the conclusion of a friendly visit to japan.

the group was seen off at the airport by michio otsuka, chairman of the japan seismological society, and other japanese friends.

the chinese group arrived in japan on november 25 for a visit at the invitation of the japan society for the promotion of science and the japan seismological society. the group has visited academic institutions concerned with seismology, meteorology, and volcanology in tokyo, nagano, nagoya, kyoto and other places. the group members have made academic reports and held forums with japanese

seismologists. these activities have helped enhance the understanding and friendship between the chinese and japanese seismological circles.

japanese minister of education michio nagai and director general of the science and technology agency yoshitake sasaki respectively gave dinners in honour of the chinese group during its stay in japan.

Japanese Dramatists Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1975)

wang ping-nan, presicent of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a japanese dramatists delegation led by koreya senda with ichiro inui as deputy leader.

wang ping-nan proposed a toast at the banquet permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. he said: since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan the friendly exchange and cultural interflow between the people of the two countries have increased steadily.

he pointed out: "so long as they make concerted efforts on the basis of the china-japan joint statement, our two peoples can certainly remove all obstacles in their way forward and constantly develop the good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries and the cause of china-japan friendship; and the common aspirations of the two peoples for concluding a china-japan peace and friendship treaty can surely be realized at an early date."

delegation leader koreya senda said in his toast: since the normalization of diplomatic relations between japan and china, the two countries have further deepened their mutual understanding and friendship.

he went on: japanese actors "eagerly hope that a japan-china peace and friendship treaty should be concluded at an early date for the development and consolidation of the relations between japan and china." koreya senda noted: if japan really "wants to take the road of establishing good-neighbourly and friendly relations with china and other asian countries, it is obliged to explicitly state its stand of opposing hegemonism. this is the strong aspiration of japanese actors and the overwhelming majority of the japanese people."

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese departments concerned and literary and art workers in the chinese capital, including yang chi, chen chi-tung, tsao yu, sun ping-hua, shen shen, yuan shih-hai, li wen-hua, hsieh fang and hung hsueh-fei.

the japanese dramatists delegation arrived in peking yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Japanese Diet Ratifies Japan-China Fishery Agreement

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Dec. 17, 1975)

the japan-china fishery agreement was ratified unanimously by the house of representatives and the house of councillors of the japanese diet in plenary sessions held on december 12 and 17 respectively.

the agreement was signed here by the representatives of the governments of china and japan on august 15 this year.

CHINA AND KOREA

Friendship Group of WPK Central Committee Visits Tachai

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Dec. 16, 1975)

the friendship visiting group of the central committee of the workers' party of korea led by kim huan with kim tae ho as his deputy today visited the national pace-setting tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province. the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed by the brigade cadres and members.

accompanied by secretary of the brigade party branch kuo feng-lien, the distinguished korean guests climbed up hutou (tiger-head) mountain to see how the brigade members were building a large-scale farmland construction project by moving hills to fill in gullies. warmly praising tachai's achievements, the korean comrades-in-arms said: chairman mao's call on learning from tachai

in agriculture and the recent national conference on this subject are a great pioneering action. kuo feng-lien replied: "chongsan-ri, an advanced unit commended by president kim il sung, is a good example for us to emulate too. we shall learn from the korean people conscientiously."

the korean comrades-in-arms also called at brigade members' homes and visited the tachai exhibition hall and the hsiyang nitrogenous fertilizer plant.

on behalf of the brigade party branch and all the brigade members, kuo feng-lien gave a banquet in the evening to entertain the korean comrades-in-arms. the hosts and guests exchanged gifts in the course of the banquet. the korean comrades later attended a soiree at which they saw theatrical items and wu shu (traditional chinese boxing and swordsmanship) performed by brigade members and youngsters.

chia huo-lin, deputy secretary of the hsiyang county party committee, also accompanied the korean comrades-in-arms on the visit.

Chinese Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 16, 1975)

a seven-member chinese health delegation led by vice-minister of public health huang shu-tse left here by air today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing it off at the airport were chien hsin-chung and chiang hui-lien, vice-ministers of public health, and ho chang-ming, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present.

Delegation of DPRK Civil Aviation Bureau Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1975)

a seven-member delegation of the civil aviation bureau of the democratic people's republic of korea led by kim chang guk, deputy director of the bureau, arrived in peking by air yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

it was greeted at the airport by shen tu, deputy director-general of the host administration, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy here.

yesterday evening, liu tsun-hsin, director-general of the host administration, met the korean comrades on the delegation and attended a banquet hosted by deputy director-general shen tu in their honour.

minister-counsellor li jae pil was present at the banquet.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ice Hockey Team Visits Changchun

(NCNA-English Changchun, Dec. 16, 1975)

the south sweden combination ice hockey team led by folke lindstrom left here by air today on a visit to harbin.

the swedish ice hockey team played a friendly match with the kirin provincial team yesterday evening to the warm welcome of some 10,000 spectators.

wu chao-ti, vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, and wang chih, vice-chairman of the changchun city revolutionary committee, who were among the spectators, met the leader and deputy leader of the guest team and other swedish friends before the match started.

the match proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. showing greater speed and better teamwork, the more experienced visiting players drew hearty ovations for their excellent performance. the kirin players, who averaged about 21 years of age, met the powerful challenge with daring and tenacity. the final score stood at 8-2 in favour of the visitors.

the south sweden combination team arrived here from peking by air the day before yesterday. they were guests of honour at a banquet given by the kirin branch of the chinese winter sports association that evening. the swedish friends also took time out to visit the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant.

CHINA AND UN

UN General Assembly Adopts Resolution on UN Charter

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 15, 1975)

the u.n. general assembly adopted today a resolution on a "special committee on the charter of the united nations and on the strengthening of the role of the organization". it was decided that the ad hoc committee should be reconvened as a special committee and continue its work: to examine in detail the observations received from governments concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the charter of the united nations and the strengthening of the role of the united nations.

in a statement after the adoption of the resolution, chinese representative lai ya-li said that the chinese delegation was in favour of its adoption. he said: "the discussion of this question in the sixth committee eloquently shows that more and more third world countries are in favour of the review of the u.n. charter. quite a few representatives have made it abundantly clear that today, 30 years after the signing of the charter, it is necessary and timely to review the charter and make the required amendments so as to suit the tremendous change in the international situation and the composition of the united nations. they have put forward specific proposals and opinions on the revision of the charter. meanwhile, they have forcefully refuted the fallacious arguments disseminated by the superpowers in opposing the review and revision of the charter. this once again shows that the trend demanding a review of the charter is growing independently of the will of those who are opposed to it."

he continued: "as we may recall, last year the superpowers did their utmost to oppose the review of the charter and obstruct the establishment of the ad hoc committee on the charter of the united nations, but they did not succeed in their attempts. this year they have clung to their obdurate

position and are now attempting to obstruct the work of the review of the charter by distorting the present resolution. evidently they are standing in opposition to the numerous small and medium countries and are against the implementation of the principle of equality among all states, big or small, within the united nations in an attempt to preserve their privileged status.

"the proceedings of the debate show that the numerous small and medium countries, particularly the third world countries, are opposed to big-power hegemonism and demand the implementation of the principle of equality among all states, big or small, within the united nations and that this is an important subject for the review of the charter. like the establishment of the new international economic order and a new law of the sea, the review and revision of the charter will inevitably be replete with the struggle against the superpowers. those countries which stand for the review of the charter have expressed their readiness to enter into patient consultations and careful study of the questions related to the revision of the charter, but they are resolutely opposed to the obstruction and sabotage by the superpowers. we are convinced that so long as the numerous third world countries get closely united and persevere in struggle, they will be able to carry forward this just cause steadily."

another resolution called "mid-term review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the international development strategy for the second united nations development decade", was also adopted at the general assembly today.

during the recent discussion on this question in the second committee, the group of 77 presented a draft resolution containing viewpoints representing the desire of the third world countries for establishment of a new international economic order. the soviet representatives made trouble again trying to push through its fraudulent rubbish such as "detente" and "disarmament" etc. in a desperate attempt to divert the direction of the struggle of the third world countries. in the face of strong resistance and opposition of the third world countries, the soviet representatives had to withdraw their amendment and dared not mention it at the general assembly today.

the resolution calls upon the developing countries to take specific measures to intensify their current efforts and initiate new ones to expand mutual trade and extend economic and technical cooperation at the subregional, regional and interregional levels through various avenues.

the resolution reaffirms that the free and effective exercise by all countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and economic activities will play an important role in the achievement of the goals and objectives of the "decade" and that developing countries will take steps to develop the full potential of their natural resources, and that concerted efforts will be made

in the defence of the free and effective exercise of the right of every state to full and permanent sovereignty over its natural resources. it urges states to take vigourous and concrete steps and action collectively and individually to end all forms of foreign aggression and occupation, racial discrimination, apartheid and colonialism.

a resolution on decolonization adopted at the general assembly on december 11 condemns the continued colonialist and racist repression by colonial powers and expresses its support to the people under colonial and alien domination in their fight for independence. it requests all states to withhold assistance of any kind from the south african regime and from the illegal racist minority regime in southern rhodesia, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of territories by those regimes.

it also urges all states to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of namibia and zimbabwe.

UN Security Council Discusses East Timor Issue

(NCNA-English United Nations, Dec. 16, 1975)

the
united nations security council began a debate on the question of east timor on december 15.

speaking at the meeting on december 15, the minister of external relations and information of the democratic republic of east timor jose ramos horta strongly condemned indonesia for armed aggression. he said, the people of east timor have fought against foreign domination for 500 years. after the fall of the fascist regime in portugal, new historical conditions were created to enable the east timorese people to enjoy freedom and independence through peaceful means. but at this very moment the entire people of east timor are engaged in another war -- a war of resistance against a war of aggression by indonesia.

horta exposed the incessant invasion of east timor by indonesian armed forces and stressed that in order to avoid conflict along the border, fretilin proposed on 16 september that a joint peace force of fretilin and indonesia should jointly patrol the border. indonesia rejected this proposal.

he said, the central committee of fretilin, interpreting the profound desires of the east timorese people, declared, on 28 november, the birth of the youngest state in the

world, the democratic republic of east timor. but, on 7 december indonesia launched an all-out invasion against east timor.

horta sharply refuted all kinds of pretexts preached by indonesia which wanted to annex east timor. he pointed out, "while east timor was a portuguese colony and the people were under cruel oppression, the leaders of djakarta did not consider east timor to be a threat to the stability of the area. but now that the people of east timor have liberated themselves and declared the democratic republic of east timor under the leadership of fretilin, indonesian generals mount a massive criminal aggression to suppress the newly-independent state.

"how can east timor, a small country of 650,000 people, be a threat to indonesia with over 100 million people and a well-equipped army of one million soldiers? indonesia itself has caused war and instability in east timor. indonesia has set fire to east timor over the past 18 months. now indonesia claims verbally that it is necessary to extinguish the fire, but has in deed added fuel to the fire. fretilin leaders and the government of the independent republic of east timor are more than willing to establish normal relations with indonesia, friendship and co-operation. my government believes that regional co-operation with the countries of asia and australia, new zealand, papua new guinea and fiji will be of great benefit for the whole region. therefore, my government hopes that the neighbouring nation will accept my country as a friendly and helpful neighbour. my government is well aware of indonesia's national interests and we have great admiration for the indonesian people."

he added, "the peace in which the people of east timor were living... has been violated by indonesian aggression. peace in the whole region is in danger." he said "the security council must strongly condemn the indonesian aggression against the young democratic republic of east timor" and "call for the immediate and complete withdrawal of indonesian forces from the national territory of east timor." "i call on all states to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the democratic republic of east timor," he declared.

speaking at the meeting on december 16, chinese representative huang hua said:

"over a long period, the people of east timor have waged a protracted heroic struggle against colonial rule. on november 28, east timor proclaimed independence and established the democratic republic of east timor. this not only reflects the aspirations of the broad masses of the people of east timor but is the result of the protracted struggle of the people of east timor."

he continued: "on december 7, the indonesian government brazenly dispatched large numbers of warships, paratroops and ground forces for large-scale invasion of

east timor, occupied dili, the capital of east timor, and is now suppressing the resistance of the people of east timor with its military strength. the indonesian government's naked aggression against the democratic republic of east timor has fully revealed its wild ambition to exterminate the patriotic forces of the people of east timor, strangle the new-born democratic republic of east timor and thus realize its long-premeditated scheme of annexing east timor. the above acts of the indonesian government constitute a gross violation of the purposes and principles of the u.n. charter. the chinese delegation cannot but express indignation at this and condemns it."

after refuting the sophistry of the indonesian representative, huang hua said:

"the pretexts used by the indonesian government cannot in the least help it cover up its ambitious design of aggression and annexation of east timor. the democratic republic of east timor is a small country with a small population; it has just attained independence and is facing many difficulties. however, their struggle is just and the sympathy of the world people is on the side of the people of east timor who are resisting aggression, whereas the indonesian authorities' aggressive acts have been condemned by the great majority of u.n. member states and just world opinion. with unequivocal language, the resolution, adopted by the general assembly on the question of east timor a few days ago, strongly opposed the military intervention of the armed forces of indonesia, called upon the government of indonesia to withdraw without delay its armed forces from east timor and called upon all states to respect the unity and territorial integrity of east timor. these views reflect the just demand and unequivocal desire of the great majority of u.n. member states and the world people.

"in our view, both indonesia and the democratic republic of east timor are countries of the third world. the republic of indonesia which attained independence earlier ought to have respected and supported the aspirations of the people of east timor for independence and should establish and promote the relations between the two sides on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence so as to join in the efforts for the defence of peace in this region against superpower meddling and rivalry for hegemony. since the indonesian government is clinging to its obdurate course and continuing its aggression and expansion in east timor, the chinese delegation maintains that if the security council is not to neglect its duty, it must sternly condemn indonesia's armed invasion and annexation of east timor, that all invading indonesian troops must be withdrawn immediately and unconditionally from the territory of east timor, and that all states must respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of east timor. in view of the fact that east timor has already become independent, the internal matters of east timor, including the

negotiations between the various organizations, should naturally be settled by the people of east timor themselves and should not be intervened by foreign forces."

the u.n. general assembly adopted on december 12 a resolution on east timor with 72 in favour (including china), 10 against and 43 in abstention. it strongly deplores the military intervention of indonesian armed forces in east timor and calls upon the indonesian government to desist from further violation of the territorial integrity of east timor and to withdraw without delay its armed forces from the territory, so that the people of the territory may freely exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Dec. 15, 1975)

president
mobutu sese seko of zaire received chinese ambassador kung ta-fei and had a cordial and friendly talk with him in kisangani on december 14.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Guided by Chairman Mao's Proletarian Line in Education Worker-Peasant-Soldier Students of the Tsinghua University Steadily Mature

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 7, 1975)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note:

This report is very convincing.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the Tsinghua University has scored tremendous achievements in the revolution in education. The growth of the worker-peasant-soldier students alone is most encouraging. This report lists some facts to forcibly refute certain absurd arguments found at present in the educational circles. Such arguments as the educational level of the worker-peasant-soldier students is low and the quality of education at present is poor are all untenable.

The growth of socialist new things cannot be stemmed. The proletarian revolution in education is developing vigorously along the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao.

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(By our own correspondent) In the great proletarian cultural revolution movement, the worker-PLA propaganda team marched into the campus of Tsinghua University and mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the school, thus bringing profound changes to the features of Tsinghua University. Over the past several years, under the leadership

of the Party committee of the school, by adhering to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the university has won abundant results in the thorough-going development of the revolution in education. They have initiated a series of reforms for the old system of education and policies and methods of teaching. In accordance with Chairman Mao's "July 21" Directive, through enrolling students from among the workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience, they have created important conditions for bringing up workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. With the worker-peasant-soldier students going to university, running the university and transforming the university with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, the revolution on the educational battlefront has been greatly accelerated. Today, a flourishing scene, full of vigor, has appeared on the campus of Tsinghua University.

Tsinghua University adheres to the policy that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," and places transforming the thinking of the students above all else. The worker-peasant-soldier students take class struggle as the main course, carry out part-work and part-study, study while they work, and steadily mature in the direction of making all-round development morally, intellectually and physically. For a number of years, through closely combining major political struggles at home and abroad with the central tasks of the Party, they have studied more systematically the basic concepts of Marxism. In the course of studying political theory, they have set up more than 900 Marxist-Leninist study groups. Since the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the students have vigorously studied the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the history of class struggle, as well as the economic crises of modern capitalism and the history of scientific and technical developments.

Especially after the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier students have made further progress in depth and in scope in the study of works of Marx and Lenin. Some students have finished reading Volume III and Volume IV of Selected Works of Lenin in one year. For the sake of clearly understanding the lesson of the degeneration of the Soviet Union into revisionism, some theory groups have read almost all the articles from Volume XXVI through to Volume XXXV of the Collected Works of Lenin, looked up 35 kinds of relevant works, and analyzed the reactionary words and deeds of Khrushchev, Brezhnev and other people. They have written an article entitled "Struggle Between the Two Lines on the Question of Attitude Toward Bourgeois Rights in the Soviet Union" with the help of the political instructor, thus raising their understanding of the necessity to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the worker-peasant-soldier students have gone to the factories, rural areas and army units to make extensive contacts with reality, to take part in various political activities and to criticize revisionism and the bourgeoisie together with the workers, peasants and soldiers. Realizing that revisionism is still the main danger on the educational front at the moment, they throw themselves more vigorously into actual struggle on the educational battlefront, strive to make a success of "college attendance, management and transformation," and consciously wage struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Taking the theory of the dictatorhsip of the proletariat as the guide, the Party committee of the university conducts diverse forms of class education, education in revolutionary tradition and education in communist ideals, and starts activities to "dissect" the domination of the university by revisionism before the great proletarian cultural revolution, thus greatly raising the consciousness of the broad masses of students in transforming their world outlook. Around the questions of whether they should "put intellectual education above all else" or place proletarian politics in command and become red and expert, whether they should link theory with practice or place book learning above all else, whether they firmly resist or admire the bourgeois style of life, and whether they restrict or go after bourgeois rights which still exist in society, the worker-peasant-soldier students unremittingly combat self and criticize revisionism, and have further raised their awareness of the two-line struggle and their ability to withstand corruption by bourgeois ideas. Many students in the school consistently preserve the political features of the working people, and quite a number of them make use of festivals and holidays to go to factories and rural areas to take part in voluntary labor or serve in restaurants, bath houses and stores. They return periodically to their own units to report on their thinking and study conditions to the Party organizations, and the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

Under the leadership of the Party committee of the university, the worker-peasant-soldier students insist on taking struggle as the key link and placing proletarian politics in command, to criticize the revisionist line of education that is divorced from proletarian politics, productive labor and the broad masses of workers and peasants. They persist in the new system of open-door schooling, school-run factories and three-in-one combination of teaching, scientific experiment and production, and strive to integrate the teachers and students with the masses of workers and peasants, education with productive labor and theory with practice. This leads to the application of new techniques in social production and the application of new creations in enriching and invigorating the content of teaching. The fruits of teaching and scientific experiment of the school are also made to directly serve socialist construction, and the students also come to maturity through steeling.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Water Conservation Department dominated by the revisionist line of education all along carried out the building of models behind closed doors and was seriously out of gear with the reality of production. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the teachers and students criticized the revisionist educational line of three separations, practiced open-door schooling, took the thousand li long Yellow River as classroom and conducted teaching through participating in work to harness the Yellow River. They made their way through five provinces and 51 counties and cities along the Yellow River to investigate and study things and to sum up the experience of the working people in harnessing the Yellow River.

For the sake of solving the problem of silting in the Yellow River, the teachers and students collected a vast amount of first-hand information, and discovered that silting at the upper reaches was caused by pebbles and silting at the lower reaches was mainly caused by coarse sand. Silting caused the river

bed to rise by 10 to 20 millimeters a year, and the greatest harm was caused by coarse sand. Based on the results of this analysis, they first presented a proposal for controlling the source of coarse sand. In accord with this proposal, the quarters concerned planned for controlling the Tali River and the Huangfu River, both tributaries of the Yellow River. The teachers and students also studied the method of "building dams in silted areas" to prevent loss of water and soil used on the loess plateau in the area of northern Shensi. They analyzed theoretically such problems as the composition of the dams, the rate of dam construction, slope gradients, etc., and proposed a series of designs and methods of construction under dissimilar conditions which proved remarkably successful.

This year, twelve students and three teachers of the freshman class in the special course for controlling sedimentation in rivers went to the "Shihpahu" district of K'enli county in Shantung Province to conduct "experiments in discharging silt" in conjunction with teaching. Discharging silt means diverting the water and sand of the Yellow River to farmland on both banks of the Yellow River so that the water not only could be used for irrigation but also for depositing silt on the land. This can transform the saline-alkali wasteland and add fertility to the fields. Under the leadership of the local Party committee, the students and teachers worked together with the broad masses of civilian laborers to initially grasp the law governing the discharge of silt, thus making a success of "diverting the Yellow River to discharge silt." Based on their design, they all together diverted over 370,000,000 cubic meters of water and discharged more than 25,000,000 tons of silt for deposit in one operation on more than 51,700 mow of farmland.

The teachers and students hold that only by running schools with open doors in this manner could they master real ability for serving the people. In the past, the "theory of vibration" in mechanics was always taught only in the classroom, and for the sake of going after mathematics, the students had to memorize a big string of formulae which actually served no practical purpose. At present, the junior students of the special course in foundry of the Department of Mechanical Engineering went to the Tungfeng Foundry to conduct open-door schooling, and in the process of working on the technical reform of the vibratory trough on the automatic casting line of the plant, they took part in foundry work and adjusted their experiments on the one hand and studied the theory of vibration on the other. They very quickly mastered the content of this part of theory. The students also applied the theory learned in transforming the vibratory trough, thus making a unity of "vibratory trough" which had lain paralyzed for as long as seven years vibrate again to serve socialist construction. They also summed up and raised the problems encountered in the actual adjustment of experiments to the theoretical plane, and listed and explained the differential equations of motion many of which were basically not found in books. This way of studying and developing theory in practice by the worker-peasant-soldier students of Tsinghua University is something the students of the old school had no means to match.

The worker-peasant-soldier students of Tsinghua University firmly bear in mind that "it is the people who send us to university and we go to university for the people," and they are determined to make contributions for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and developing national

economic construction. The worker-peasant-soldier students have acquired practical experience in the three great revolutionary movements, and after going a step further in mastering theory by means of emphasizing the study of theory on the foundation of practice, they are like tigers with wings, and many of them have already scored outstanding achievements while in school. They have forcefully repulsed with practical action the fallacy of the "low level" of the worker-peasant-soldier students.

For example, eight students and three teachers of the current graduating class in the special course in welding of the Department of Mechanical Engineering went to the Peking Chemical Engineering and Construction Company for graduation practice and introduced the welding technology for 40,000 meters of steel pipes required in the construction of the first set of installations capable of producing 300,000 tons of ethene a year in China. This set of installations was introduced from a capitalist country, but the general technology for welding provided by this country was not up to the standard in quality. In the face of difficulties, the students, teachers and workers formed a three-in-one combination group, carried forward the spirit of "maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," and shouldered the heavy task of introducing the welding technology of their own accord. They looked through a large amount of data of domestic and foreign origin, battled fearlessly night and day and eventually developed a new technology for welding steel at a low temperature. The achievements of the students were praised by the workers, and they said delightedly, "The worker-peasant-soldier students have both theoretical and practical knowledge, and this is evidently the fruit of the revolution in education." Even a welding specialist from this capitalist country also voiced his admiration.

In the Shengli Oilfield, a class in the special course of mathematical computing under the Department of Electronics which adheres to open-door schooling and works in close coordination with the workers and technicians under the leadership of the Party committee of the oilfield has developed a building block type process which makes accurate computation and is simple in construction and convenient to use after six months of hard work for a unit of a new electronic computer introduced from a capitalist country, thus contributing greatly to increasing the rate of success in oil well drilling.

The students of a class specializing in high polymer under the Department of Chemical Engineering who conducted open-door schooling in the Taku Chemical Works were deeply educated. When they saw how for the sake of not interrupting production, the workers frequently braved toxic fumes to step into the polymerization cauldron to clean up its walls, and they made up their minds to lick this problem. Carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they on many occasions braved toxic fumes to step into the polymerization cauldron to carry out analytical studies. They gathered first-hand information and applied the knowledge they acquired to solve this problem properly, thus increasing labor productivity and also greatly improving the working conditions for workers. They were warmly welcomed by the leadership as well as the masses of workers and master craftsmen.

All these facts once again show that politics cannot be severed from technique. Precisely because the ideological line is correct, the students are able to adopt the correct methods to give proper play to technique and ability.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the implementation of the new teaching system in open-door schooling by Tsinghua University has borne abundant fruits. For example, the first term of worker-peasant-soldier students and the second term about to graduate have completed a total of 564 scientific research projects, production tasks and important technical innovations, and one-third of them are of advanced technical level in the country or are items for filling in the blanks in the country, with some of them reaching advanced world level. Many of these items are keys to techniques that urgently need to be solved in production, and some are problems of theoretical significance. In the choice of subject matter or in difficulty and depth, all the diploma designs of the successive terms of Tsinghua University before the great cultural revolution could not be compared with them.

The outstanding achievements of the worker-peasant-soldier students of Tsinghua University have illustrated with eloquent facts the excellent situation of the revolution in education. Today, high in spirits and firm in determination, they are vigorously criticizing revisionism and capitalism, practicing socialism in a big way, consolidating and developing the great gains of the cultural revolution with practical actions and battling to win glory for Chairman Mao and to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

DISCUSSION OF "WATER MARGIN"

Two Fundamentally Antagonistic Political Lines

- on Ch'ao Kai's "courage to proclaim himself king" and Sung Chiang's "call on the masses to defend justice"

by

Chiao Yang-wen (焦杨文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 18, 1975)

After arranging the seating order for the 108 people at Liangshanpo, the author of Water Margin made an appraisal of Ch'ao Kai and Sung Chiang, the two chieftains of the mountain stronghold: "Out of the fear that Ch'ao Kai might have the courage to proclaim himself king, he was made to die an early death; because Sung Chiang was willing to call on the masses to defend justice, he was made the head of the stronghold." He meant that because Ch'ao Kai "had the courage to proclaim himself king" and was revolutionary and rebellious as well as disloyal and unjust, he should die early; as Sung Chiang "called on the masses to defend justice," "carried out the wish of justice," and was loyal and just, he should rightfully be the "head of the stronghold." Evidently, the one disparaged by the author was Ch'ao Kai, and the one praised was Sung Chiang. From these words of disparagement and praise, people can clearly see that Ch'ao Kai and Sung Chiang pushed at Liangshanpo two fundamentally antagonistic political lines. This helps us find out the fundamental cause of the rise and fall of the Liangshanpo peasant uprising.

The author's denunciation of Ch'ao Kai's "courage to proclaim himself king" precisely testified to the correctness of the line carried out by Ch'ao Kai. Precisely because Ch'ao Kai had "the courage to proclaim himself king," he was able to put forth the rebellious slogan, "Make concerted efforts and band together for justice" and point the spearhead at the feudal dynasty. Under the leadership of Ch'ao Kai, the Speedy Courier Chu Kuei said, "We here all want to be rivals of the great Sung Emperor." The Black Whirlwind Li K'uei was even more blunt, and he called for "carrying the war to the Eastern Capital and seize the throne from that bird" so as to make "elder brother Ch'ao Kai the big emperor and elder brother Sung Chiang the small emperor." Such a declaration of uprising and hostility to the feudal ruling class reflected the revolutionary spirit and aspiration of the broad masses of peasants at that time.

In history, all peasant uprisings used the rebellious slogan of directly attacking the feudal dynasty for mobilizing and rallying the people. Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang, leaders of the first large-scale peasant uprising in Chinese history, asked, "Can there be a special breed of kings, nobles, generals and ministers?" They called upon the peasants to rise in arms, crush the reactionary rule of the Second Emperor of Ch'in and take over political power. Huang Ch'ao, who had been ridiculed by Sung Chiang, once also wrote these lines, "Fragrance soars to the skies throughout Ch'angan, and the whole city is full of golden coats-of-mail." This expressed the determination of the insurgent army led by him to fight their way into the capital of the T'ang Dynasty. Chang Chüeh, the leader of the Yellow Turban uprising, stated, "The blue sky is dead

and the yellow sky should be established." Wang Hsiao-po and Li Shun, leaders of the peasant uprising in Sung Dynasty, called for "equal distribution of wealth." All these battle cries expressed their deep hatred for the feudal dynasty, their opposition to the landlord class and their determination to overthrow the old system.

Chairman Mao said, "The class struggle of the peasants, the peasant uprisings and peasant wars constituted the real motive force of historical development in Chinese feudal society." Like the other leaders of peasant uprisings in history, Ch'ao Kai "had the courage to proclaim himself king," assembled for justice and rebellion, opposed the great Sung emperor and maintained the correct line of peasant revolution. Therefore, when Ch'ao Kai was the leader, there was a scene of prosperity, and the whole stornghold of Liangshanpo was vigorous and dynamic and seething with enthusiasm. Even the author who tried his utmost to disparage Ch'ao Kai also could not but record this fact: When the "seven stars assembled for justice" and took to the hills and when Lin Ch'ung had a showdown with Wang Lun, there were only ten leaders and less than a thousand men at Liangshanpo. Ch'ao Kai rectified Wang Lun's isolationist line and "recruited and took in brave people from all parts of the country." Heroes from various routes including the Mangt'ang Mountain, the T'aohua Mountain, the Erhlung Mountain, the Shaohua Mountain and the Paihu Mountain "overcame all obstacles and took all sorts of risks to get to Liangshan" and they assembled in great numbers for the cause of justice at the lakeside stronghold to make revolution under Ch'ao Kai.

Before Ch'ao Kai attacked Tsengt'oushih, Liangshan had already a force of 100 leaders and more than 10,000 men. Due to the positive arrangement of gates and ramparts, the manufacture of spears and swords as well as bows and arrows, the building of barracks and the training of troops, everything was placed on a "battle" footing. Therefore, the base area was daily strengthened, more and more grain was stored in preparation for war, and the insurgent army became stronger through battles. At that time, they raided counties and prefectures, and wherever they went, the government troops would flee at the news of their advance. Even all the civil and military officials at the imperial court, including the emperor, could only wring their hands and stamped their feet when they heard the word "Liangshanpo," but could do nothing. How excellent was the situation of the revolution at that time.

However, Sung Chiang, the so-called logical "head of the stronghold," was exactly the opposite of Ch'ao Kai. He opposed "having the courage to proclaim himself king," but "called on the masses to defend justice" and pushed a political line completely antagonistic to Ch'ao Kai's. What kind of "justice" did Sung Chiang "defend"? In the "pledge to Heaven" which he led the insurgent army to make, there were these words: "We must all bear loyalty and justice in mind and distinguish ourselves by meritorious service to the state." It could be seen that the "justice" he wanted to "defend" was the "justice" of "loyalty and justice" which was entirely different from the "justice" of the brave men who "assembled for justice" and rebellion at Lianghsan.

"Justice" itself is the expression of the will of a class, but different classes interpret it in different ways. The peasant insurgent army could make use of it as a slogan for rallying the peasants to its own rebellious

ranks. When "scheming how to get the birthday presents," didn't Ch'ao Kai and the others hold an "assembly of seven stars for justice" for the sake of robbing the "ill-gotten" wealth of the feudal officials?

"Assembly for justice" and "injustice" actually stand for struggle between two classes. When there is oppression, there is opposition, and when there is injustice, there is "assembly for justice." In the eyes of the peasants, the use of "assembly for justice" to oppose "injustice" actually means uniting their own class brothers to act in concert against exploitation and persecution for the overthrow of the "unjust" rule of the feudal dynasty. This was what Ch'ao Kai had in mind when he called for "making concerted efforts to band together for justice."

However, the reactionary ruling class could also make use of it to serve its reactionary political goal. The moment Ch'ao Kai died and before his corpse was cold, the capitulationist Sung Chiang hurriedly changed the name of "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" to "Hall of Loyalty and Justice," thus stealthily changing the insurgent peasants' concept of "justice" and making it serve "loyalty." Loyalty to whom? Loyalty to the emperor. Just by changing one word, the "justice" used by the peasants for carrying out class struggle was at once changed into the "justice" for carrying out class capitulation.

The revolutionary peasants held that the root cause of the sufferings of the poor was the emperor, the chief representative of the feudal landlord class, and that in order to assemble for justice and rebellion, and dig out the "root of poverty," they had to topple the emperor. Sung Chiang, however, held that "the reigning emperor is extremely holy and wise, and he is only temporarily confused by corrupt officials who block off information from him." Therefore, people could only practice "loyalty and justice" but not "assembly for justice" and could oppose corrupt officials only but not the emperor. Thus changed, the sharp class antagonism between these two antagonistic classes--the peasantry and the landlord class as well as its chief representative the emperor--was reconciled, and the capitulationist line to accept amnesty and enlistment took shape.

Sung Chiang was a pedant who "had studied the classics and history when young," and his mind was filled with the dross of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. All day long he was obsessed by the dream of "winning glory for his wife and security for his children" and "leaving a good name in history." He was well versed with the "bureaucratic ways" of the landlord class and he strictly observed the "laws and institutions" of the feudal dictatorship. It was natural that after becoming a soldier of fortune in the revolution, this vassal of the feudal landlord class would cudgel his brain to revise Ch'ao Kai's revolutionary line, peddle the "loyalty and justice" of the landlord class, and step by step bring the rebellious cause of Liangshan onto the path of capitulation to the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family.

Sung Chiang fully realized that in order to "defend" the "justice" of the landlord class, it was necessary to "summon" the "masses" to stay loyal to the landlord class. However, such people as Wu Yung, Li K'uei and the three Juan brothers who made up the backbone of the Liangshan insurgent army

and supported Ch'ao Kai's insurgent line were absolutely not the "masses" Sung Chiang wanted to "summon." Therefore, in order to revise Ch'ao Kai's line and gear "justice" to "loyalty," it was necessary to change the composition of the leadership of Liangshan. For this purpose, after taking over the banner of "recruiting and taking in brave people from all parts of the country, he energetically carried out activities to recruit turncoats and deserters.

Those descendants of imperial households and divinity, captured generals, despot-landlords and prefectural officials actually shared common class interests with Sung Chiang. After Sung Chiang "kowtowed" to and "prostrated" before them and influenced by his talks of loyalty and justice," they immediately fell in with him and became the "masses" he wanted to "summon." Upon their arrival at Liangshan, they were all installed in the most important positions. The big landlord Lu Chün-i took precedence over Wu Yung to become Second in Command, and most of the army officers from the imperial court were honored as the "Five Tiger Generals" or the "Eight Valiant Generals." Hence the influence of the capitulationists was extended and leadership at Liangshan was usurped by them.

Sung Chiang set up mountain strongholds inside the insurgent army, practiced splittism and actively ousted those revolutionaries supporting Ch'ao Kai's line. Li K'uei who resolutely stood for rebellion and fought heroically was discriminated against and attacked everywhere because he wanted to "carry the war to the Eastern Capital and capture the throne from that bird" and was opposed to "accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment and capitulation." The three Juan brothers who were destitute fishermen by origin took part in the seizure of the birthday presents before they came to the mountain. After they came to the mountain, they rendered many distinguished services by risking their lives in battles against government troops and capturing Ho T'ao. Because they were unwilling to capitulate and did not belong to the "masses" Sung Chiang wanted to "summon," their positions kept on dropping. After "seating order for the heroes of Liangshan was arranged," they had actually dropped to the very bottom three of the group as leaders of the naval forces. Chu Kuei who "insisted on rivaling the emperor of Great Sung" was also not given an important post but was all along kept at an inn in charge of liaison work, and basically had no right to question the important affairs of the mountain stronghold. Relying on the strength of the "masses" who answered to his "call," Sung Chiang railroaded through a capitulationist line. A peasant insurgent army thus degenerated to become government troops for suppressing the peasants.

Chairman Mao says, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Ch'ao Kai, who "had the courage to proclaim himself king," relied on the staunch revolutionaries "to make concerted efforts and band together for justice," and pushed a correct line of peasant revolution, thus enabling the peasant insurgent army at Liangshanpo to grow from the small to the big and from the weak to the strong, and promoting the development and growth of the cause of uprising. However, the renegade Sung Chiang "summoned" the "masses" of capitulationists, "defended" the "justice" of utter loyalty and enthusiasm for justice, and pushed a capitulationist line. As a result, a great army of the peasant revolution was bored through from within and destroyed, and the Liangshan peasant revolution was made to suffer

defeat. This sanguinary lesson has made us deeply realize that the line is the key link. If the line is correct, people and guns can be found when there are none. If the line is not correct, no matter how many people and guns there are we would also fail.

* * *

Opposing Corrupt Officials Is for the Sake of Protecting the Emperor

by

Chang P'ei-lin (张佩霖)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, November 18, 1975)

An important reason that Sung Chiang, this typical capitulationist and renegade of the peasant revolution in the Water Margin had been able to wear the laurel of "outstanding leader" of the peasant uprising in the past and deceive so many people is that this capitulationist possessed greater deceptiveness. Such deceptiveness is saliently manifested in his opposition to corrupt officials.

Seen superficially, Sung Chiang also appeared to have taken to the hills and become a bandit. He hired men and bought horses, hoisted the banner of "rebellion," killed officials, seized seats of government and created quite a furor. However, on careful observation and analysis, it is not difficult to see that there is a fundamental distinction between him and the other "bandits who did not carry out the wish of Heaven" in that he "is against corrupt officials only but not against the emperor." Viewed with the Marxist-Leninist concept of class struggle and method of class analysis, this means that he was against a certain faction within the feudal landlord class only, but not against the landlord class as a whole or its chief representative the emperor. He killed only individual rulers upholding the feudal system but fundamentally did not touch the feudal system as a whole or the foundation of the feudal system.

Before accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment, Sung Chiang were opposed to only Liu Kao, head of Chingfengchai, the assistant sub-prefect Huang Wen-ping of Chiangchou and such people as T'ung Kuan and Kao Ch'iu who stood in the way of his official career. These people were nothing but a few jackals of the reactionary ruling class, and opposing them or even killing them would have no bearing at all on the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family as a whole. After Huang /yellow/ Wen-ping was killed, the emperor could still appoint a Pei /white/ Wen-ping or a Hei /black/ Wen-ping. This not only would incur no loss at all, and in a certain sense, it could be said to be of help to the reactionary ruling class! This was because in the latter part of Northern Sung, the contradiction between the peasants and the landlord class was extremely acute, and as the ruthless exploitation and oppression of these corrupt officials had provoked greater resistance from the broad masses of peasants, the moribund Sung Dynasty of the Chao family was already in a tottering state. It was precisely under such situation that for the sake of protecting the fundamental interests of the landlord class there were also people who advocated punishing the so-called corrupt officials to ease the resistance of the peasants. Therefore "opposition to corrupt officials only" with "no opposition to the emperor" as a precondition was harmless but favorable to the stabilization and consolidation of feudal rule.

By playing the contradiction between Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu, the Water Margin sought to distort the life-and-death class antagonism between the

peasants and the landlord class as the contradiction with a few corrupt officials, so as to use the latter to cover up the former and use the corrupt officials as scapegoats to embellish the whole feudal dynasty as well as the emperor, the chief representative of the landlord class. This shifted the general orientation of the revolutionary struggle of the peasants so as to direct it only toward a certain faction of the landlord class merely for the dismissal of a few corrupt officials, without directing it against the emperor for the overthrow of the whole feudal government. The emperor was "holy and wise" and only the corrupt officials were wicked, and so long as the corrupt officials were toppled, the peasants could enjoy "peace" together with the landlord class and its chief representative the emperor. This was precisely the theory of class conciliation publicized in common by "parasitic literature."

Sung Chiang not only used his capitulationist reactionary line of "opposing corrupt officials only but not against the emperor" to disintegrate the peasant insurgent army at Liangshan but also turned around and made use of this insurgent armed force to suppress several other peasant insurgent armies for the Huitsung of Sung. The renegades were especially hateful because they were hidden traitors in the revolutionary camp and had a better understanding of things inside the peasant insurgent army. Consequently, when they turned around to slaughter the revolutionaries, they were even more vicious and dangerous. As soon as Sung Chiang surrendered, he wielded his executioner's sword and frantically slaughtered the insurgent ranks of Fang La, T'ien Hu and Wang Ch'ing. He put out the signal fire of peasant uprisings, helped Huitsung of Sung eliminate the threats of the "four major brigands" from his mind, and became the "welcome rain" in their deathbed struggle.

The antagonism of Sung Chiang against Kao Ch'iu and the others was not the class antagonism between the revolutionary peasants and the landlords, but only "a struggle waged by one faction against another within the landlord class," and the antagonism between the frustrated faction out of power and the faction in power at the imperial court. The struggle between them was caused by unequal distribution of spoils and a struggle for office and position. However, Sung Chiang was a wicked wolf hidden in the revolutionary camp. Donning the tiger skin of opposing Kao Ch'iu and "opposing corrupt officials," he availed himself of the opportunity to play with schemes and power and usurp leadership inside the peasant insurgent army. He revised the revolutionary line of uprising, brought capitulation and betrayal to fruition, and interred the cause of the peasant revolution. Therefore, Sung Chiang's opposition to corrupt officials only but not the emperor could only be said to be a minor opposition but a major help, and although he opposed for a while corrupt officials in feudal society, he was of great help to the landlord class and the feudal system as a whole.

This set of "Trojan horse tactic" of Sung Chiang's not only deceived many of the leaders who took part in the Liangshan uprising, but also pulled the wool over the eyes of some "stupid" people of the landlord class. For example, Chin Sheng-t'an, a reactionary scholar of the landlord class, chopped away over 20 chapters from the last part of the Water Margin about the offer of amnesty and enlistment, because he was of the opinion that such a "bandit leader" as Sung Chiang could only be put to the sword and killed and should not

be offered amnesty and enlistment. He failed to see the unique "contributions" made by such a capitulationist as Sung Chiang toward the extermination of the peasant revolution, and as Lu Hsün said, he was "stupid indeed." There were also "stupid" emperors and bureaucrats who could not understand the real intention of the writing of Water Margin, and as a result, they called for burning or banning this book which eulogized capitulationism, and the "masterpiece" that "offered a little opposition but gave great help" to the reactionaries.

This complicated phenomenon has in turn enhanced the deceptiveness of Sung Chiang, this capitulationist, and the Water Margin, this volume of reactionary work eulogizing capitulationism. People think that since the reactionaries called for the burning or banning of it, it must be revolutionary, and they therefore are unable to use the Marxist class analysis method to dissect thoroughly the class essence of this complicated phenomenon and see through the reactionary essence of Sung Chiang and the Water Margin. This fact teaches us that if we depart from the concept of class struggle to look at a problem, we cannot distinguish between right and wrong, and under a complicated situation, could hardly avoid being hoodwinked.

We must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and use it to expose the deceptiveness of Water Margin and Sung Chiang's capitulationism, draw lessons therefrom, and heighten our discerning power so that we can better combat and guard against revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS

Worker-Peasant-Soldier Scientists, Technicians Trained in China

(NCNA-English Hofei, Dec. 18, 1975)

a first batch of 525 worker-peasant-soldier students who recently graduated from the university of science and technology here will shortly return to their production units.

these graduates were enrolled at the university in 1972 from among the workers, peasants and soldiers. they have kept the class consciousness of their working background and never departed from practice. while at university they studied marxist-leninist theory, took part in the education revolution and participated in the three revolutionary movements in society (class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment). during vacations they returned to their factories or communes to take part in labour and revolutionary struggle, maintaining the fine qualities of workers, peasants and soldiers. many of them have joined the chinese communist party or the chinese communist youth league while in the university.

these students, having in mind an explicit aim of studying for the revolution, were diligent in their studies. in their graduation practice, they made conscientious efforts to apply their knowledge to scientific research and production. helped and guided by their teachers and the workers and technicians at their places of work, they completed scientific research and technical innovation in 240 projects, nearly half of which were at advanced level. these included "transformer's optimum design", "seismic digital clock", "catalytic ignition", "microsecond measuring instrument with integrated circuits of 15 channels" and "laser alarming apparatus for gas leakage". the results of their research on 160 subjects have been or are being put into use.

MODEL SURGEONS

Shanghai Eye Specialist Serves Peasants Heart and Soul

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 18, 1975)

noted shanghai eye specialist chao tung-sheng has devised some new surgical methods to deal with detachment of the retina and other eye complaints in the course of treating members of the people's communes on the city outskirts.

sixtytwo-year-old doctor chao is a leading member of the ophthalmology department of the shanghai no. 1 people's hospital and is a specialist in operations for retinal detachment.

he recently worked out another new surgical procedure for this problem -- a scleral pressure technique -- after analyzing previous methods and drawing on his long clinical experience. the new procedure is done quickly and causes the patient little pain. the wound heals rapidly. eyesight is restored to patients with hard-to-seal off big retinal holes.

chao tung-sheng has restored the sight of commune peasants by working in cooperation with local barefoot doctors since his arrival at lotien people's commune as a member of a medical team at the end of 1971. he went to the countryside in response to chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas".

dr. chao is often busy from morning to evening, performing one operation after another with simple available instruments on peasants who have come from far and near.

one complaint dr. chao detected in the countryside was chronic inflammation of the lacrimal sac (dacryocystitis). he made up his mind to devise a simple operation, since the procedure used in big city hospitals, which involves drilling through the nasal bone and requires several days' hospitalization, is not practical for the rural areas. he cooperated with other medical workers in working out a method of inserting a fine tube into the lacrimonasal duct. this simple procedure is not very painful, is inexpensive and calls for no hospitalization. patients can go back to farm work shortly after the procedure. the method has been popularized in many places. chao tung-sheng said: "i used to pride myself on complicated operations since they needed special skills and brought me fame. now i recognize that the best medical skills are those that relieve the peasants of suffering and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers."

doctor chao is determined to help train an increasing number of young doctors to meet the needs of mass health work. he patiently guides young doctors,

talks over with them the plan for each operation and possible complications and how to solve them. he serves as assistant for young doctors during operations so as to give them specific guidance. afterwards he helps them sum up to promote their progress.

his guidance helped doctor yao chin-wei, a new graduate from a medical college, to operate for glaucoma in three months and cataracts in six months. she went to northeast china's heilungkiang province as a member of a mobile medical group in 1973. there she performed more than 40 cataracts operations, all with good results, in rural areas with limited medical facilities. one patient was an old woman who had been unable to see for more than 20 years.

dr. chao now gives lectures every week to young doctors of the hospital and others from elsewhere for advanced study. he has made arrangements for other experienced doctors of the department to give lectures. he has written up his clinical experience over the decades. in his lectures he explains both basic knowledge and key techniques in operations. after he had devised the new technique for sealing off big retinal holes last year, he promptly passed it on to young doctors, drawing pictures on a blackboard while explaining in detail, not omitting the most minute details. this enabled a young doctor to succeed in his first attempt at the operation.

WATER CONSERVATION

New Canal Adds to Yellow River Irrigation System

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Dec. 18, 1975)

a major canal in northwest china's chingtung gorge area in the upper reaches of the yellow river was completed recently.

the canal with a flow of 54 cubic metres of water per second irrigates more than 36,000 hectares of land, of which 14,600 hectares use gravitational irrigation, and 21,400 hectares, pumped irrigation.

the 54-kilometre-long canal project, which was started in the winter of 1972, goes through the chingtung gorge, wuchung and lingwu counties. the canal itself is made of cement slabs and the project includes 137 buildings of various kinds.

while building the project, commune members of han and hui nationalities and the workers of nearby state farms reclaimed about 6,600 hectares of wasteland by working on sand dunes and low-lying fields. they then put up supplementary irrigation projects to turn these into cultivatable land.

before the canal project was built, farmland in this area was regularly hit by drought.

POLLUTION CONTROL

Northeast China Chemical Plant Deals with Pollution

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 18, 1975)

effective anti-pollution measures adopted by the shenyang chemical plant in liaoning province, northeast china, which produces chlorine and caustic soda has won widespread approval. the plant today is surrounded by lush green trees and clean air in sharp contrast to its former barren state when polluting gases and waste were let loose in the environment.

the shenyang chemical plant processes more than 300 tons of salt a day, discarding about 40,000 to 50,000 tons of contaminated water as well as large amounts of gas and residue. but today, its eleven chimneys no longer emit clouds of black smoke and residual waste has been reduced from 12,800 tons to 215 tons a year. part of the waste water is recycled while the rest is treated to clear it of harmful impurities.

before liberation, this 37-year-old plant was notorious for its bad environment. the imperialists and kuomintang reactionaries paid no attention to protecting the surroundings. the air, which was saturated with chlorine, sulphur dioxide and hydrochloric acid gases, endangered the health of the workers.

when the workers become masters of the state after liberation the government gave attention to protecting their health. a leading member of the shenyang plant put it this way: "china is a socialist country, so the interest of the state, the enterprise and the people is all one. the development of industry, the precautions against pollution, the protection of the environment are all for the same purpose -- to benefit the people." with this aim in mind, the leading cadres of the factory mobilized the workers and the staff members to fight against pollution.

the first step was to get rid of the black smoke and soot. the boiler room has two big chimneys and before measures were taken they puffed out an average of 200,000 cubic metres of black smoke an hour. the smog hung in the sky over the factory for three kilometres round. a study group made up of leading cadres, workers and technicians was set up and, with the help of the masses, they looked for ways to deal with the problem. after two months of collecting data and experimenting, they improved the boiler stoking methods and put an end to the black smoke. they also fitted the boilers with an alarm system which gives warning at the first sign of the appearance of black smoke and soot. all this was

done by the workers themselves. as a result, fuel consumption has been reduced and the efficiency of the boiler raised.

the leadership promptly promoted the boiler room success throughout the factory. within six months the factory's remaining eleven chimneys stopped emitting black smoke.

in the bleaching powder workshop, air pollution used to be a serious problem. its outdated equipment -- a 22 metres high bleaching powder tower occupying 120 square metres of land -- issued 20 kilogrammes of chlorine waste an hour. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers decided to do away with the tower. for the whole of 1971, they experimented without success. but, supported by the party committee, the workers kept on trying. in august 1972 they succeeded in making a piece of equipment which is small, needing only 12 cubic metres of space, is easy to operate and does not pollute the air. with this machine in operation, the production of bleaching powder shot up from 3,000 tons to 6,500 tons a year.

formerly hydrolysis was used in making trichlorobenzene. the production was low, the rate of residue and pollution high. a change was made in the thermal decomposition methods which brought higher production but did not solve the pollution problem. at the workers' request, the leadership suspended production. at the same time they mobilized the workers to find better production methods. by using a high pressure hydrolysis method they achieved success. production has since reached an all time high. the factory produces 21 kinds of chemical products and by-products valued at 1,300,000 yuan annually. with an expenditure of two million yuan, more than ninety percent of the pollution has been eliminated.

the production of the factory has greatly increased. output of the main products has increased by two to seven times compared with that before the great proletarian cultural revolution. the annual total production is 120 times greater than in pre-liberation days.

HARBOR INSTALLATIONS

New Projects Completed at South China Harbor

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 17, 1975)

two new berths for 10,000-ton vessels carrying mineral ore were recently completed at chanchiang, china's major harbour in the south. these are among the main projects scheduled for extending the harbour to meet the growing industrial and agricultural production and foreign trade.

other newly-built projects include railways, water supply facilities, storage depots and residential quarters.

these projects, soon to be put into operation, will considerably increase the harbour's handling capacity of mineral ore.

an oil terminal to accommodate 50,000-ton tankers was completed last year.

SUGARCANE CULTIVATION

Prof. Chou Ko-yung--Good Adviser to Sugarcane Growers

(NCNA-English Foochow, Dec. 17, 1975)

sugarcane growers in hsienyu county in east china's coastal fukien province often refer gratefully to professor chou ko-yung of the fukien agricultural institute particularly at harvest time.

professor chou, who is 64, has spent many years with local sugarcane growers studying how to deal with insect pests and improve methods of cultivation. he has spread scientific knowledge among them, popularized their experience and contributed to the increase in sugarcane output. people call him a "good adviser to sugarcane growers."

one summer day, the professor in straw hat and coarse working clothes and a group of sugarcane growers made ready for an experiment in the field. they released parasitic wasps (trichogramma) from their glass cases. soon the plantation was swarming with wasps. they attacked the sugarcane borers and stung them to death. the experiment had turned out a success.

a "triangular close-planting" method worked out by the professor and local sugarcane growers yielded a record harvest of 165 tons per hectare. to popularize this experience a national conference was called on the spot.

these and several other successes the professor and local sugarcane growers achieved made him realize that integration with workers and peasants is the only correct road for intellectuals.

the professor pays special attention to learning not only the practical experience but also the fine qualities and ideology of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

when local peasants got an increased sugarcane output by applying a coat of mud on the plots after they had loosened the soil, he made a study of the method. he found a sound scientific basis for it. the coat of mud stimulated the growth of new roots and kept the loose soil firm to prevent lodging. he summed up this experience and included it in his treatise on sugarcane cultivation.

when he heard that a 100-year-old sugarcane plant was still going strong on a certain plot, he travelled a long way to make a study of it. an old peasant in his eighties told the professor about it. after each harvest, they dug deep into the soil, carefully loosening it around the plant. as the aged stump was susceptible to insect pests, chickens and ducks were released to feed on the borers. the local sugarcane growers answered the professor's queries fully.

in the cultural revolution, professor chou ko-yung and fellow researchers from the institute started an experimental sugarcane plantation in a local people's commune, where they conducted their classes and carried on research. in this way they learned a lot from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

in one case, a low-lying plot belonging to a production team got waterlogged after being switched to growing sugarcane. working three consecutive days, commune peasants levelled a small slope to get 250 tons of soil to add 0.3 metres of topsoil to the plot which they then replanted with sugarcane shoots. the sugarcane yield surpassed 75 tons per hectare that year.

deeply moved by the enthusiasm of peasants for going all out for socialism, professor chou resolved to share his scientific knowledge with poor and lower-middle peasants and do his part to expand sugarcane growing. he worked in the fields in the biting winter cold and in sweltering heat of summer to carry out experimenting with sugarcane. he was ready to go wherever pests and insects were to be found to tell local peasants how to prevent and control them. his reasonable proposals made at meetings held at provincial or county levels were highly respected. he went to the suburbs of foochow, where he inquired into the experience of local peasants in selecting sugarcane seeds from different places to cultivate juicy sugarcane, and he went to the outskirts of amoy to learn from sugarcane growers there how they released red ants trapped in the wilderness to kill sugarcane borers.

over the last few years, professor chou ko-yung has raised his ideological consciousness by integrating with the workers and peasants. at the same time, he has achieved some notable successes in scientific research. these include new techniques in sugarcane cultivation, plant protection, seed selection and pest control. he has written a number of articles for the newspapers and a number of books such as "sugarcane cultivation", "sugarcane" as well as edited two other works entitled "crop cultivation" and "cultivation of sugarcane in china".

RUBBER OUTPUT

South China Island and Peninsula Reap Good Rubber Harvest

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 17, 1975)

a number of state farms growing tropical crops in hainan island and the leichou peninsula in south china this year had good harvests of rubber, with a total output that was 30.5 per cent higher than last year.

the tropical and sub-tropical climate in hainan island and the leichou peninsula of kwangtung province are good places for rubber cultivation. before liberation, there were few rubber plantations there but since liberation, a number of state rubber plantations and farms growing tropical crops have been established by the state through self-reliance and hard struggle. now large tracts of rubber plantations on hainan island and the leichou peninsula produce good crops every year.

an important factor behind this year's good harvest is the capital construction that was carried out on the rubber plantations. workers of the state farms displayed the spirit of arduous struggle to turn mountain slopes into terraced fields and improved growing conditions by applying more manure. this helped increase rubber cement considerably. by the end of october, the state farms on hainan island had completed the year's production quotas two months ahead of time. output rose 50 per cent over last year, and both per hectare yield and total output hit new records. in the past few years scientific experiments have been carried out there with the state farms research workers playing an important role. now more than 80 per cent of production brigades have set up scientific research groups and the state farms have established agricultural research institutes. they helped strengthen field management on the plantations to ensure the stable growth of rubber and created favourable conditions for this year's good harvest.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 17, 1975)

the albanian military delegation led by vice-minister of people's defence and chief of general staff of the people's army veli llakaj, with vice-minister of people's defence nazar berberi as the deputy leader, left here by special plane today on a visit to shanghai.

the delegation arrived here by special plane from changsha the day before yesterday in the company of yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

accompanied by deputy chief of general staff yang cheng-wu and political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units kung shih-chuan, the delegation made a trip yesterday morning to the huashan people's commune in huahsien county on the outskirts of kwangchow where they saw an exhibition of military skills by local militiamen.

a militia regiment was set up in the commune back in 1958 according to chairman mao's instruction on "organizing contingents of the people's militia on a big scale". entire families in the commune, from old folks in their fifties to teenagers, joined the militia and took up the rifle. combining productive labour with military training ever since, the militiamen have made striking progress in combat worthiness.

despite a strong wind, the militiamen proceeded with their military drills in high morale and returned excellent results. at the end of the demonstration, delegation leader veli llakaj congratulated the militiamen on behalf of the entire membership of the delegation and the militiamen of albania. "we saw you hit the target in every shot," he said. "so in the eventuality of a war, you can certainly wipe out the enemy and victory will certainly be yours." the delegation leader presented the commune militia regiment with a silk banner.

during their stay here, the delegation also visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao, the no. 1 farm machinery plant on the city's outskirts and the kwangchow museum, and attended a banquet and a soiree hosted by the p.l.a. kwangchow units.

on its arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the delegation was greeted and seen off at the airport by political commissar kung shih-chuan and deputy commander huang jung-hai of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, vice-chairman liu tien-fu of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and vice-chairman liang hsiang of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee.

Albanian Military Delegation Visits PLA East China Sea Fleet to Warm Welcome

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 18, 1975)

commanders and fighters of a unit of the east china sea fleet of the navy of the chinese people's liberation army today gave a warm welcome to the visiting albanian military delegation led by veli llakaj, vice-minister of people's defence and chief of general staff of the people's army.

when the albanian military delegation, in the company of yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison, arrived at the naval base, it was warmly greeted by hsieh cheng-hao, deputy commander of the east china sea fleet, and other commanders and fighters.

today, the whangpoo river was a scene of jubilation. the albanian comrades-in-arms were greeted with a full flag salute and the blowing of sirens. the visitors were shown round various vessels and given detailed explanations by the commanders. while visiting the warship "changchiang", the albanian comrades learned from its political commissar that chairman mao stayed for four days and three nights among the ship's crew during his inspection of the navy in february 1953. and chairman mao wrote the following inscription for the navy on board the vessel: "in order to oppose imperialist aggression, we must build a powerful navy."

the commanders and fighters of the naval unit told the albanian comrades-in-arms that they will unite with the heroic people and people's army of albania and carry the struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism through to the end.

delegation leader veli llakaj said: "we are very glad to be among fighters of the chinese navy and we feel particularly proud to have this opportunity to visit this warship which chairman mao has inspected. we shall pass on what we see here today to the albanian people's army and navy." he wished the navy commanders and fighters a continuous streak of new successes in their sacred struggle to defend their country.

deputy leader of the delegation nazar berberi and member of the delegation and commander of the albanian navy qamil poda presented a silk banner to the unit. the

commander of the unit reciprocated with an album of pictures showing the life of the navy fighters.

the albanian military delegation arrived here from kwangchow by special plane yesterday morning. it was greeted at the airport by liu wen-hsueh, political commissar of the p.l.a. shanghai garrison; wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; hsieh cheng-hao, deputy commander of the east china sea fleet; and chen shih-fa, deputy commander of the shanghai garrison. the albanian comrades-in-arms were guests of honour at a banquet given by the shanghai garrison that evening.

the delegation called at the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china and saw the shanghai industrial exhibition.

Comrade Enver Hoxha Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1975)

enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, yesterday sent a message on behalf of the party central committee to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deepest condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

the albanian communists and the whole albanian people learnt with deep grief of the death of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, the loyal comrade-in-arms of chairman mao tsetung and the esteemed friend of the albanian party of labour and albanian people.

comrade kang sheng's death is a grave loss to the sister communist party of china, the chinese working class and all the fraternal chinese people. comrade kang sheng was a fine member of the communist party of china and a staunch revolutionary who fought devotedly all his life for the great cause of revolution and socialism of china. he remained to the end of his life an ardent mititant in safeguarding and applying the proletarian revolutionary line of chairman mao tsetung, a resolute fighter against the traitors wang ming, liu shao-chi, lin piao and their revisionist line. for his deed and struggle, comrade kang sheng enjoyed the great love and respect of the communist party of china and of the broad working masses of his homeland.

comrade kang sheng was an outstanding revolutionary loyal to marxism-leninism, to the cause of the chinese

revolution and to world revolution. our party knew him better and more closely as a valiant fighter, in the days of the heroic stern struggle our two parties waged side by side, against khrushchovite revisionism, especially at the moscow meeting in 1960, where comrade kang sheng, with the courage characteristic of him, with wisdom and revolutionary fervour defended the purity of the teachings of marxism-leninism, the correct line of the communist party of china and mao tsetung thought from the reactionary attacks of the soviet revisionists and their followers.

comrade kang sheng was a great marxist theoretician and an unbent internationalist fighter. he was a respected friend of the albanian people and of our party of labour. he worked with might and main for the strengthening of the unbreakable internationalist friendship between our two parties, our two peoples and our two countries. the albanian communists and albanian people will cherish with respect the memory of their respected friend, comrade kang sheng, who from the rostrum of our fifth congress where he represented the great communist party of china, read out the historic message of comrade mao tsetung to the party of labour and the albanian people and expressed to them the warm feelings of the most sincere love and sympathy. the memory of comrade kang sheng will live forever in the minds and hearts of the albanian communists.

we extend the deepest sympathy with the communist party of china, the chinese people and the family of comrade kang sheng on the death of comrade kang sheng.
at the same time, we express the conviction that our comrades-in-arms, the chinese communists and the chinese people, inspired by the example and deeds of comrade kang sheng, united as a single body, under the guidance of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, will achieve still more brilliant victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction in china, in the struggle for the triumph of marxism-leninism and communism in the world.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1975)

the
czechoslovak government trade delegation led by vice-minister of foreign trade m. bursa with a. kondrk as deputy leader, enplaned here for home today at the end of its visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and karel kurka, czechoslovak ambassador to china.

CHINA AND KOREA

Comrade Chang Chun-chiao Meets Friendship Visiting Group of WPK Central Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1975)

chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, met and feted here at noon today the friendship visiting group of the central committee of the workers' party of korea led by kim huan, member of the w.p.k. central committee and department director of the w.p.k. central committee, with kim tae ho, deputy director of the institute of history under the w.p.k. central committee, as deputy leader. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, attended the meeting and the banquet.

among those present were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department.

Korean Party and Government Leaders Mourn Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1975)

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, and comrade kim il, premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, today sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we are shocked to learn of the sad news of the death after prolonged illness of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. we, on behalf of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the central people's committee and the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, and in our own name, express

our deep condolences to you and, through you, to the family of comrade kang sheng.

although comrade kang sheng has passed away, the great merits he made for the victory of the chinese revolution and for the prosperous development of the country will shine forever.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Head of Federal Military Government Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1975)

brigadier murtala ramat muhammed, head of the federal military government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the federal republic of nigeria, today sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing very sincere sympathies and condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

i have learnt with deep regret and heartfelt sorrow about the death of vice-chairman kang sheng of the standing committee of the national people's congress who passed away on 16th december, 1975. the noble qualities of the life of beloved vice-chairman kang sheng who, during his life time made a substantial contribution to the development of the people's republic of china, should be a source of inspiration to all of us.

on behalf of the government and the people of the federal republic of nigeria, and on my own behalf, i wish to convey to you, and through your excellency, to the family of the deceased, the central committee of the chinese communist party and the entire chinese people, our very sincere sympathies and condolences.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan Meteorological Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1975)

the pakistan meteorological delegation led by m. samiullah left here for home by air yesterday.

the delegation arrived in china on december 4 for a friendly visit at the invitation of the central meteorological bureau.

jao hsing, leading member of the host bureau, met and feted all members of the delegation.

while in china, the pakistan friends visited peking, shanghai, hangchow and honan where they called at the meteorological, civil aviation, hydrographical and seismological departments and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine President and Madame Marcos Give Reception for Chinese Sportsmen

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1975)

president marcos of the philippines and madame marcos gave a reception in manila yesterday in honour of a chinese youth gymnastic team which took part in the second asian youth gymnastic championships and a visiting chinese youth badminton team, according to a manila report.

they had a cordial and friendly conversation with leaders of the two chinese teams.

before the reception, president and madame marcos saw the chinese badminton players' exhibition performance of women's singles and mem's doubles. madame marcos played with a chinese badminton player.

hsiao teh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in manila, attended the reception and accompanied president and madame marcos to see the performance.

Chinese Youth Badminton Delegation Visits Philippines

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1975)

a chinese youth badminton delegation led by li wei paid a friendly visit to the philippines from december 2 to 17.

during their stay in the philippines, the chinese and philippine badminton players held three friendly matches in manila and eight matches in iloilo, bacolod, cebu and davao. in addition, the players of the two countries, in two mixed teams, held exhibition matches which were warmly received by the spectators.

the chinese guests were accorded warm hospitality by the local authorities and friends from sports and other circles wherever they went. the visit has enhanced the friendship between the sportsmen and peoples of the two countries.

leaving manila for home yesterday, the delegation was seen off by iglesias, president of the philippine badminton association, and hsiao teh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the philippines.

Chinese Youth Gymnastic Team Leaves Philippines for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1975)

the chinese youth gymnastic team left the philippines for home yesterday after taking part in the second asian youth gymnastic championships, according to a manila report.

the chinese gymnasts visited quite a number of places during their stay in the country. they were accorded a warm welcome by philippine departments concerned and the philippine people wherever they went.

the chinese team was seen off at the airport by representatives of the gymnastic association of the philippines and hsiao teh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in manila.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Delegation of Romanian Academy

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1975)

vice-premier hua kuo-feng met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the romanian academy led by cristofor simionescu, vice-chairman of the academy.

after the meeting, vice-premier hua kuo-feng attended a ceremony at which an agreement on scientific cooperation and a plan of scientific cooperation for 1975-1976 were signed between the chinese academy of sciences and the national council for science and technology and the academy of the socialist republic of romania.

vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences wu yu-hsun and vice-chairman cristofor simionescu signed the two documents.

present at the meeting and the signing ceremony were:

prof. george ciucu, member of the romanian academy delegation, secretary-general of the romanian academy and president of bucharest university; alexandru ciungu, member of the delegation and deputy director of the administrative and foreign affairs bureau of the academy; and ion dorobantu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the romanian embassy here; and

wu heng and chin li-sheng, leading member and deputy secretary-general of the chinese academy of sciences; and leading members of departments concerned, including hao ting, hsi chao-ming, wu tsao-wen and chang chi.

following the ceremony, a banquet was given by vice-president wu yu-hsun for the romanian comrades.

the romanian academy delegation will leave here for home shortly.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1975)

nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the romanian socialist republic, has sent a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing the most sincere condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

it is with deep grief that i have learned of the death of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, outstanding representative of your party and state and friend of the romanian people and socialist romania.

on behalf of the central committee of the romanian communist party, the state council of the romanian socialist republic and in my own name, i express, with profound grief over this great loss, our most sincere condolences to you, the central committee of the communist party of china, the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the whole chinese people, and our sympathy for the family of the deceased.

CHINA AND SALVADOR

Keng Piao Meets and Fetes Salvadoran Marxist-Leninist Revolutionary Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1975)

a delegation of the marxist-leninist revolutionary party of salvador left peking for home recently after a visit to china.

while in peking, keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, met and feted all comrades on the delegation and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Peking Football Team Concludes Visit to Zanzibar

(NCNA-English Zanzibar, Dec. 16, 1975)

the peking football team of china returned to dar es salaam today after concluding its visit here.

the team played a friendly match with the youth league team of zanzibar yesterday.

watching the match were ali mzee, member of the zanzibar revolutionary council (zrc) and executive secretary of the afro-shirazi party; ali mwinyigogo, member of zrc and vice-chairman for cultural affairs; ali makame, chairman of the zanzibar football association; and thousands of spectators.

chinese acting consul to zanzibar chen yung-tsai was also present.

ali mwinyigogo received leaders of the peking team yesterday morning and had a friendly talk with them.

ali mzee gave a reception today in honour of the team.

during its stay in zanzibar, the team visited clove plantations and other places of interest.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Trade Delegation Concludes Visit to Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 17, 1975)

the chinese trade delegation led by wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, concluded its friendly visit to thailand and left bangkok for home today, according to a bangkok report.

it was seen off at the airport by prasit kanchanawat, speaker of the house of representatives; thongyod chittiwira, minister of commerce; and others. lu tzu-po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to thailand, was also present.

thai prime minister kukrit pramoj and speaker of the house of representatives prasit kanchanawat received the chinese delegation separately and gave dinners in its honour during its stay in bangkok. the delegation has conducted consultations in a friendly atmosphere with the thai ministry of commerce and trade council on further

development of trade between the two countries. accompanied by foreign minister chatichai choonhavan, it paid a visit to khorat province.

leader of the delegation wang yao-ting gave a return dinner yesterday evening. speaker of the house of representatives prasit kanchanawat, minister of commerce thongyod chittiwira, minister of agriculture and cooperatives dawitt klinprathum were present at the dinner. charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in thailand lu tzu-po was also present. wang yao-ting, speaker prasit and minister thongyod proposed toasts at the dinner. hosts and guests wished continuous development of the traditional friendship between the two peoples and of trade between the two countries.

Leaders of Thai Olympic Committee Fete Sung Chung

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1975)

a luncheon was given on december 16 by dawee chullasapya, president, and tem honsedhi, treasurer, of the olympic committee of thailand, in honour of sung chung, secretary-general of the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee), and other chinese guests, according to a bangkok report.

the chinese guests attended the recent eighth south-east asia peninsula games in bangkok and a meeting of the standing committee of the asian badminton confederation (a.b.c.).

at the luncheon, the hosts and guests proposed toasts to the daily-growing friendship between thailand and china and the friendly cooperation between the sports circles of the two countries. dawee chullasapya said that he had a better understanding of china after his visit to the people's republic of china in 1974. he expressed the hope that the people of thailand and china will forever live in friendship. he told the chinese guests that the olympic committee of thailand fully supported the restoration of the legitimate right in the international sports organisations to the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee).

sung chung expressed heartfelt thanks to the olympic committee of thailand for its energetic support to the all-china sports federation (the chinese olympic committee) in the international sports organisations and for its warm hospitality accorded the chinese players during the asian basketball championships.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnam Workers' Party Central Committee Mourns over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1975)

the central committee of the viet nam workers' party today sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep grief at the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, we are deeply grieved.

on behalf of the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people, we express deep condolences to the central committee of the communist party of china and to the family of comrade kang sheng.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Tanzam Railway Training School in Mpika Handed Over

(NCNA-English Lusaka, Dec. 16, 1975)

the tanzania-zambia railway training school at the zambian town of mpika and the customs and immigration office building on the zambian-tanzanian border were handed over at a ceremony held at mpika yesterday.

tanzanian minister of communications and transport alfred tandau, zambian minister of power, transport and works james mapoma, and charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in zambia tang yung signed on the handing-over certificates on behalf of their governments.

zambian prime minister elijah mudenda and the chinese charge d'affaires spoke at the ceremony. the prime minister said that trained personnel such as engineers, technicians and professional administrators are indispensable for the operation of the railway. he pointed out that special stress has been laid on training personnel and the idea behind this principle is to create self-reliance for the tanzania-zambia railway.

he said, "in the course of working together, the peoples of the three countries (tanzania, zambia, and china) have learnt from each other. they have grown to know each other and to understand each other. this has been a tremendous contribution towards the developing friendship among the three countries."

tang yung thanked the zambian and tanzanian governments for giving support, cooperation and assistance to the chinese engineering and technical personnel in the construction of the two projects. he also expressed the "hope that the completion of the tanzam railway training school will help zambia and tanzania to train self-reliantly their own engineering and technical personnel, thereby making due contribution towards the development of the national economy and consolidation of national independence of the two countries."

among the several hundred people attending the ceremony were other high-ranking officials of tanzania and zambia, officials of the tanzam railway authority and engineering and technical personnel and workers of the three countries. deputy leader of the chinese railway working team wang hui-min were also present.

the courses offered by the school will range from clerical to technical fields covering all spects of railway management and refresher courses will also be offered for railway workers.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Peruvian Naval Minister Reiterates Determination to Safeguard Territorial Waters

(NCNA-English Lima, Dec. 16, 1975)

peru will take various measures to defend its vast expanse of coastal areas and the rich resources within its territorial waters, reiterated minister for the navy jorge parodi galliani yesterday.

the minister made this statement at a ceremony held in the port of callao for putting the new submarine "la pedrera" into active service.

the naval minister said that peru is carrying on a struggle against under-development and dependence and wants to gain and consolidate full national independence and liberation.

he pointed out that peru always stands for continental unity and actively participates in latin american integration.

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* NATIONAL *
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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Revolutionary New Things Are Invincible

- about the argument that "the present is not as good as the past" in educational circles

by

Liang Hsiao (梁效)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 19, 1975)

The great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao has profoundly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and opened up a wide world for the sturdy growth of new things. It is a joy to see that the revolutionary new things of the divine country with a population of 800 million are today like flowers of all hues rivaling for gorgeousness, and have made the great socialist fatherland enchantingly lovely. The proletarian revolution in education which is presently being launched in depth is a rich fruit of the great cultural revolution.

The proletarian revolution in education is an earth-shaking great reform in the history of education of mankind. The proletarian educational system born and constantly perfected in this revolution is a brand-new educational system unknown before.

It is new in that it has fundamentally changed the leadership. In accord with Chairman Mao's instruction that "the working class must exercise leadership in everything," the working class and its most reliable ally--the poor and lower-middle peasants-- have moved imposingly into the school to shatter the unified empire dominated alone by the bourgeois intellectuals, thus recapturing the leadership and returning it to the hands of the proletariat.

It is new in that it has greatly reformed the student enrollment system. Students are selected from among the workers, peasants and soldiers with practical experience and they are sent back to take up the practice of the three great revolutions after several years of schooling. This ends the state of monopoly of the school by the exploiting classes and their children, and is completely antagonistic to the old road of "studying in order to become officials" which has been followed for hundreds and thousands of years.

It is new in that its road of schooling is distinctly different. Contrary to the old educational system "divorced from politics, production and the masses" in the past, it persists in diverse forms of open-door schooling, strives to practice Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," makes the school and the seething actual life closely link with each other, and closely links education with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

Boiling down, this means that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education has dominated the school in place of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education.

Faced with this revolutionary scene of abundant vitality, we are heartened and sincerely delighted. But there are also people who take the opposite course.

In the educational circles, there are strange talks that attack and oppose without exception the leadership of the working class and a series of revolutionary new things such as the new student enrollment system and the road of schooling. They allege that "at present the level of our university is so low" "that it is not as good as the past politically and vocationally." In a word, as they see it, "the present is not as good as the past" and "the new is not as good as the old." Raised here is a most important question which bears on the question of appraisal of the seventeen years of revisionist old education before the great cultural revolution and the proletarian revolution in education in the past few years, and the question of whether it is necessary to carry out revolution to destroy the old and establish the new in the educational field.

Prior to the great cultural revolution, because Liu Shao-ch'i and company retained their grip on leadership in educational departments, Chairman Mao's educational line basically had not been implemented. The counter-revolutionary revisionist line was pushed, and the bourgeoisie exercised dictatorship over the proletariat. Among the students from these schools, some people were able, because of various reasons (probably because they themselves or their teachers were relatively good, or because of the influence of their families, relatives and friends and mainly the influence of society), to integrate themselves with and to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. However, under the baneful influence of the revisionist line in education, many students were not concerned with the future of the fatherland and the destiny of mankind and were bent on achieving fame and standing. At the head of their beds, some hung a pair of scrolls which read: "There is a road to success which one must take; one will not die in peace without making a name

in the world." This typically reflected the state of mind of many students at that time. When some students were unable to attain fame and gain, they wrote an epitaph for themselves when they were still young, proclaiming that "they have died in grief due to their failure to achieve fame." A few with serious problems degenerated to become anti-Party and anti-socialist rightists and other counter-revolutionaries.

In these schools, some students whose class origin and original state of mind were relatively good also turned bourgeois in thinking by "staying indigenous in the first year, becoming westernized in the second year and refusing to identify themselves with their parents in the third year." At that time, the students of philosophy and history were incapable of handling philosophy and history uninvolved with emperors and princes, generals and ministers. Some students trained in boilers who stood right before a boiler inquired where the boiler was. Some students of water conservation were unable to build a reservoir that could store water after several years of effort.

This kind of revisionist educational system is really very harmful. Chairman Mao points out, "The old system of teaching tramples underfoot men of talent and the young people." This has most profoundly revealed the reactionary nature of the revisionist system of education before the great cultural redvolution.

Marxism always holds that any development stands for "the supersession of the old by the new, the abolition of the old to make place for the new, or the elimination of the old to let the new emerge." This new thing--the proletarian system of education born out of the negation of the old educational system--is in conformity with the demand of the era and represents the orientation of progress in the development of history.

Our era is the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution. As a class, the bourgeoisie is already moribund and on the decline. The old educational system born on the basis of private ownership to serve the exploiting classes is also doomed to extermination following the decline of private ownership and the bourgeoisie, and has no future. Only the newly emerging proletariat which represents the new productive forces and relations of production is the most revolutionary and most progressive class. The new educational system in the service of the proletariat has a superiority which the old educational system has no way to match. It has strong vitality and a broad future.

Ours is a socialist country based on the dictatorship of the proletariat. There are two possibilities for socialist society in the period of struggle between moribund capitalism and nascent communism: it either moves forward to communism or falls back to capitalism. The emergence and development of socialist new things show the ever deepening of socialist revolution and construction and the gradual triumph of the proletarian forces over the bourgeois forces. In order to realize the exercise of all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, build socialism and create conditions for transition to communism in the future, the proletariat must develop socialist new things, overcome the decadent old things, and keep on sweeping away the traces left

behind by the old society. To carry out the proletarian revolution in education and use the proletarian system of education to substitute the bourgeois system of education seeks to realize this great historical task in an important sphere of the superstructure.

This revolutionary new thing of the proletarian system of education conforms to the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the working people and reflects their aspirations. The working people are the makers of material wealth and spiritual wealth. But in class society of several thousand years standing in the past, the exploiting classes of all ages took education as an important weapon for exercising dictatorship over the working people. They retained a firm grip on immeasurable powers in education and monopolized cultural knowledge. Starting from the time Confucius ran a school which "faced south and admitted only pupils who could afford ten strips of dried meat," the slaves, peasants and workers were relegated to the lowest strata of society and were expropriated of the rights to culture and education. Were the working people not interested in culture, education and science? How absurd! People with some historical knowledge would know how urgently the laborers in history called for changing their own powerless position in culture and science like their call for changing their own powerless position in the political and economic fields. They broke through many layers of oppression and obstacles, and created brilliant results with amazing fortitude in this field.

Provided we read Engels' "State of the Working Class in England," we can see how the workers assiduously studied science and culture for their own liberation under the ruthless exploitation and oppression of capitalism. Engels said, "I often come across some workers in tattered jackets made of coarse cloth who have much greater knowledge of geology, astronomy and other branches of learning than some well-educated German bourgeois. The most outstanding works in the fields of most up-to-date philosophy, political science and poetry are almost read entirely by the workers."

After liberation, the broad masses of workers and peasants came to their own politically and economically. However, before the great proletarian cultural revolution, they were in general still basically barred from the college gate. The proletarian revolution in education seeks to reverse once again such reversal of history and to realize the aspirations of the working people of several thousand years standing.

This new educational system conforms to the orientation of historical progress and reflects the interests of the working people. The students it has brought up cannot be matched by any of the old universities. Our students come from the workers, peasants and soldiers. They have concrete and practical experience in class struggle and the struggle for production, and their class essence and ideological foundation are relatively good. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education, their purpose of and attitude toward study are more correctly oriented. They say, "We attend college for the people because we have been sent to college by the people." They are fundamentally different from the old college students who left home for school with a mind bent on achieving fame and standing.

After the students come to school, in accord with Chairman Mao's teaching that "all work in school is for transforming the thinking of students," the school organizes them to properly attend first this main course of class struggle, take part in actual class struggle, raise their consciousness in combating and guarding against revisionism and strengthen their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. The school also adheres to open-door schooling to enable the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers to play a direct part in training the students. In teaching, great attention is paid to implementing the principle of linking theory with reality, thus enabling the students to lay hold of a Marxist line of knowledge, with emphasis laid on raising their ability to analyze and solve problems. In this way, after several years of study, the worker-peasant-soldier students in general are able not only to heighten their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle politically and their knowledge of Marxist theory, but also to score gratifying achievements vocationally and contribute their strength toward the socialist revolution and construction while in school.

When they are assigned work on graduation, they do not long for a comfortable life and are not reluctant to part with the big cities like the old college students. They firmly follow the road of integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, go to places where they are most needed by the fatherland, and head for places where life is most difficult. Some students have again and again asked for permission to go back to the countryside to play the role of promoters progress in narrowing the three major differences and restricting bourgeois rights. Back on the forefront of the three great revolutions after graduation, they are capable of adhering to the basic line of the Party and of combating and guarding against revisionism. In vocational work, they are also able to adhere to the correct political orientation and pay attention to linking theory with reality. They are good at summing up the experience of the masses and playing a proper part at their work posts. The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers say with delight, "The worker-peasant-soldier students are really very useful because they have theoretical knowledge and are also able to solve practical problems." The rich fruits derived from the revolution in education in the past few years give a telling rebuttal to the strange talks that "the present is not as good as the past" and that "the new is not as good as the old."

The appearance of this argument that "the present is not as good as the past" and that "the new is not as good as the old" in educational circles is by no means strange. "The growth of any new thing has to go through difficulties and setbacks" and "can only be realized by waging a serious struggle against old things." A new thing is born in struggle, and its consolidation and development have likewise to go through struggle. This is a universal law. In the educational field, because of its own salient features, the course taken by a new thing to overcome the old thing will be even more tortuous.

Schools are unlike factories and rural areas. There are the working masses in factories and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in rural areas, but the proletariat has still not its own strong ranks of intellectuals in the school. In the educational field the pernicious influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism has a long history, and the prejudices

of the bourgeoisie and its traditional influence are very stubborn. Because of this, such a new thing as the proletarian revolution in education will meet greater resistance in the course of growth, and reversals are often easier to appear in struggle. Lenin said, "It is a very difficult thing to reform the school." The appearance of one struggle after another on the educaitonal battlefront since the founding of the People's Republic of China has fully demonstrated this point.

In 1958, under Chairman Mao's order, there was whipped up a revolution in education, and many revolutionary new things broke through the oppression of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line to enjoy vigorous growth. However, no sooner this revolution in education emerged, it was sabotaged by Liu Shao-ch'i and company. They frenziedly counter-attacked in revenge and smothered the new things one by one. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses rebelled against the revisionist old system of education. Under the leadership of the working class, in the course of the revolution in education, new things emerged in large numbers like bamboo shoots after the spring rain.

However, "things on the decline are unwilling to die easily, and they will struggle for their own survival and cling to their own decadent undertakings." In 1972 there had appeared fallacies that negated the new thing of revolution in education, negated the great cultural revolution, and reopened the case for revisionism. The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius hit a telling blow at the adverse current of the bourgeoisie that vainly attempted to drive in reverse gear for restoration. However, class struggle had not come to an end because of this. Three years afterward, we are today once again confronted with a new challenge from the erroneous trend of thought to negate the revolution in education. Right now, the vivid class struggle on the educational battlefront tells us that under the new conditions, there are not only some people who would make the same revisionist mistakes but there also would appear capitulationists who yield to bourgeois pressure, and they oppose together the revolutionary new things. Therefore, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on the educational battlefront is still very acute and complicated, and the question of who will win is still far from resolved. The consistent and untiring hard struggle of several generations is called for to enable the proletariat to completely occupy and thoroughly transform this domain of education.

"The birth of a new social system is invariably accompanied by an outcry for publicizing the superiority of the new system and criticizing the backwardness of the old system." Should we publicize the superiority of the new educational system, criticize the backwardness of the old educational system and warmly support the socialist new things, or praise the old educational system, oppose the new educational system and advocate that "the present is not as good as the past" and "the new is not as good as the old"? This is an important hallmark for distinguishing Marxism from revisionism. The two kinds of stand and attitude reflect two fundamentally antagonistic lines.

The class essence of the proletariat and the great historic mission it shoulders determine that the proletariat is a promoter of progress for new things. It shows concern for new things with wholehearted eagerness. It

supports, fosters and develops new things and uncompromisingly opposes old things. In "A Great Beginning," starting from the Marxist line of adhering to revolution, progress and the communist orientation, Lenin repeatedly taught us that it was necessary for us to "support the sprouts of new things of all descriptions," "carefully treat them, try our utmost to help their growth to maturity, and 'take care of' these tender sprouts." Chairman Mao's letter to the Communist Labor College of Kiangsi in 1961 and his "July 21" comment on training technicians from among workers in the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in 1968 have both established brilliant examples for us to warmly support new things in the revolution in education.

Naturally, "not all things in the course of development are perfect." However, Marxism adopts the dialectical attitude of looking ahead in regard to the imperfect aspects of new things. It holds that the growth of any new thing from a tender sprout into an erect towering tree with deep roots and luxuriant foliage has to go through a process. The proletarian revolution in education, is a great beginning in the history of mankind. In the course of progress, there also would appear problems of this or that kind. These problems should be solved and are also not difficult to resolve. As a matter of fact, in the practice of the revolution in education, through summing up work and accumulating experience, we have solved or are in the course of solving some problems. The putting forward of well-intentioned critical views in respect of the imperfect aspects of new things should be welcomed. But it is necessary to oppose the description of new things as in a mess or the exaggeration of some problems of new things in the course of development by attacking one point without dealing with the rest so as to negate new things.

To negate and oppose socialist new things and to advocate "about-face" is actually a revisionist line for conservatism, regression and restoration. Lenin sharply pointed out: "To jeer at the tenderness of the young sprouts of new things and to adopt the flippant and skeptical attitude of the intellectuals is actually a means of class struggle used by the bourgeoisie to oppose the proletariat, to protect capitalism but oppose socialism." If our schools do not want the leadership of the working class, do not enroll worker-peasant-soldier students, do not conduct open-door schooling, and do not bring up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, then in what way are they different from the schools in the capitalist or revisionist countries? In what way are they different from the old schools before the great cultural revolution? "About-face" means smothering new things, opposing progress, advocating regression, reversing the decisions made on the schools dominated for seventeen years by revisionism before the great cultural revolution, reopening the case of the great cultural revolution, and restoring the old system of education.

The road of the revolution in education is tortuous, but the future is bright. As a result of the struggle between new and old things, the new things will grow in size and rise to become dominant things, while the old things will diminish in size and gradually go extinct. This is the law governing the development of things which nobody can change. It is precisely based on this dialectical knowledge of the revolutionary new things that in the course of the long and hard struggle, we are at all times full of confidence and revolutionary optimism. "We are not only good at destroying an old world but will also be good at building a new world." Provided we always insist on taking

class struggle as the key link, firmly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education, and use the combat weapon of Marxism to criticize the bourgeoisie, revisionism and capitulationism under the unified leadership of the Party, we can be sure that the decadent and moribund old systems of education of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism are doomed to perish, and a brand-new proletarian system of education will be constantly consolidated and developed in the storm of struggle. Although opportunists desiring to smother new things and stem the trend of historical development are found almost everywhere, the revolutionary new things are invincible and are bound to triumph in the end. This is a great truth that has been repeatedly attested to by history.

* * *

Sum Up Experience, Add to Our Achievements and Forge Ahead in the Flush of Victory

- Ch'aoyang Agricultural College doggedly carries out revolution in education to make more contributions to the popularization of Tachai-type counties

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 20, 1975)

The successful convening of the National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture has brought up new fighting tasks for the relevant institutions of higher learning and especially agricultural colleges in the revolution in education. How should institutions of higher learning play their role in the great revolutionary movement to popularize Tachai-type counties and deepen the revolution in education? In this respect, the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College has made contributions. Recently, this newspaper invited some cadres, teachers and students from this agricultural college to hold a forum. Below are excerpts of their speeches given at the forum.

*

Continuously Deepen the Revolution in Education

College Party Committee Secretary Hsü Ming:

The combat call put forward at the national conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture is a source of great inspiration to us. The situation is both gratifying and pressing. Looking toward the splendid future for the development of socialist agriculture in China, as the teachers, students and cadres of the whole college study the basic experience of Tachai in vigorously criticizing capitalism and building socialism, they are inspired and are determined to accelerate the pace of the revolution in education, and make contributions to learning from Tachai in agriculture.

For five years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in education, we have adhered to the Party's basic line, run schools on the forefront of agricultural production and scored some achievements in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In conjunction with the revolution in education, we have set up six basic points for conducting scientific research and teaching in the advanced communes and brigades in learning from Tachai in agriculture in six counties of Ch'aoyang prefecture. We adhere to the method of running schools based on "from the commune and back to the commune" to train a backbone force in learning from Tachai for the communes and brigades. We implement the policy of combining short-term training classes with long-term training classes. In the course of running specialized short-term training classes in a big way, we have also run at the same time ordinary vocational classes. Over the past few years, training classes of various kinds have trained for communes and brigades close to 10,000 trained personnel of various kinds in learning from Tachai. The ordinary classes have turned out two terms

of graduates who are all fighting on the forefront of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture to make contributions to the consolidation of the socialist battlefront in the countryside and the launching of the drive to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

In the past few years, we carried out a series of reforms for the old educational system and the policies and methods of teaching. In line with the spirit of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," "July 21 Directive" and "July 30 Directive," we practiced part-work and part-study, and studied as we worked. We put the transformation of students' thinking above all else in the school, took learning from Tachai in agriculture as a fundamental lesson, and required and encouraged the students to learn seriously and properly cultural and scientific knowledge and become both Red and professionally proficient successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. In the practice of struggle, we summed up the experience of "going up and stepping down many times" in schooling, thus enabling the students to contribute toward learning from Tachai in agriculture during the study period. Due to adherence to the new system of "three-in-one" combination of teaching, scientific research and production, the ability of the students to analyze and solve problems was raised in general.

In the past, Ch'aoyang prefecture in general practiced the farming system of one crop a year. Over the past few years, in the process of conducting "three-in-one combination" teaching, through initiating study on the reform of farming, we have successfully introduced and are in the course of popularizing the pattern of planting two crops a year in Ch'aoyang prefecture. Some superior strains of agricultural crops and advanced agricultural scientific techniques studied by us have been adopted in production to raise agricultural output, thus helping to accelerate the rate of progress in learning from Tachai. They are welcomed by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants.

At present, a great revolutionary movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture has been launched with vigor and vitality in the whole county. The achievements scored by our college in the revolution in education still fall far short of the requirements set in learning from Tachai in agriculture. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants enthusiastically welcome our orienting schooling toward the countryside and earnestly hope that we will train more personnel for socialist revolution and construction in the countryside. Take the enrollment of students this year for instance. After we notified the various communes and brigades that enrollment would be based on "from the commune and back to the commune system," all places rushed forward for registration. According to incomplete statistics, in this prefecture alone, there are over 10,000 people who want to join the school, but due to the limitations of our facilities, we are far from able to meet the demand of the masses. This shows that how great is the mission of our school! We feel that the training of more and better personnel for learning from Tachai in agriculture is an unshirkable responsibility of our socialist agricultural college. We will never be unworthy of the hopes of the Party and the people and will continue to deepen the revolution in education and strive and fight for the training of more workers with socialist consciousness and culture.

Adhere to the Party's Basic Line and Vigorously Grasp Revolution in Education

Deputy Secretary of the College Party Committee Chang Kuo-ch'en:

For the sake of enabling the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College to make its due contributions to the great revolutionary movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, we recently started a study class for participation by Party member cadres at the college and department levels. Everyone summed up the experience of our college in the revolution in education in the past few years, looked for gaps, and mapped out with great fervor a plan for deepening the revolution in education.

We summed up the practice of the revolution in education in the past several years and came further to understand that in learning from Tachai, the most important thing is to acquire the revolutionary spirit of Tachai in adhering to the Party's basic line persisting in putting proletarian politics in command and bringing Mao Tsetung thought to the fore and vigorously criticizing capitalism and revisionism and vigorously building socialism. Linked with the revolution in education in our agricultural college, this calls for persisting in putting proletarian politics in command and transforming our school into a tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and especially after the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the situation of the revolution in education in our college became better and better. The working class continuously strengthened its leadership over the school. The worker-peasant-soldier students brought into full play their role in "college attendance, management and transformation." The world outlook of the existing teachers was further transformed and they played an increasingly active role. The poor and lower-middle peasants mounted the college rostrum and brought tremendous changes to the ranks of teachers. The new system of "three in-one" combination of teaching, scientific research and production began to assume shape. All this has created favorable conditions for giving better training to successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

However, it must be soberly noted that on this educational battlefront, the pernicious influence of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism is still deeply entrenched and the struggle between the two classes and the two lines is still very complicated and very acute. Although our worker-peasant-soldier students are selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience most of them are young people in their twenties who have no knowledge of the agony in the old society and are short of experience in class struggle and the two-line struggle. Some of them are relatively weak in their resistance against corrosion by the bourgeoisie. Therefore, we must adhere to the Party's basic line and continuously criticize the bourgeoisie and the revisionist line in education. We must strengthen ideological and political education for students, and guide them to seriously study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, attend well the main course of class struggle and play an active part in the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside, so that they can become staunch fighters both Red and vocationally proficient in the struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Attend College for the Revolution and Swear To Turn the Hometown into Tachai

Agricultural Department Student Ch'en Shih-yüan:

I have come to study in the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College from the Chaseyingtzu brigade of the Wanshou commune in Chienp'ing county. I saw with my own eyes how poor peasant Wang Kuei-pin who was over 50 years old raised his awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, mastered considerable skills in scientific farming and returned to his hometown to play a great part after a spell of study in the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College. Along with the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, he vigorously criticized capitalism and built socialism, and carried out many scientific experiment activities. In 1971, per-mow ginned cotton output of the No. 5 production team where he belonged jumped sharply to 107 catties from 30 or 40 catties in normal years. Last year, the grain output of the whole team amounted to 254,000 catties. This production team with only 37 households sold to the state in one year 135,000 catties of grain and over 7,000 catties of ginned cotton. On the average, each commune member contributed to the state 1,000 catties of grain. In actual struggle, Wang Kuei-pin became a leader in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

The poor and lower-middle peasants found the students trained by the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College of real use. In February this year, they again selected me and five other comrades to go to study at the Ch'aoyang Agricultural College.

Recently, as we studied the documents of the national conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture, I deeply felt that the task of popularizing Tachai-type counties and realizing agricultural modernization fell squarely on the shoulders of our younger generation. We must study all the harder Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, study agricultural science and technique, and dedicate our youth to the popularization of Tachai-type counties and the realization of modernization of agriculture.

Properly Conduct Agricultural Scientific Research Together with the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

Agricultural Department Professor Kung Ch'i-tao:

In 1970, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education, I came to the Peiszuchiatzu production team of Ch'aoyang county to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and practice revolution in education. At first, I always felt that as the rural conditions were poor, there was no way to conduct teaching and scientific research activities. Later, with the encouragement of the college Party committee and the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants, we organized in the T'ang-changtzu brigade a scientific experiment team with the participation of poor and lower-middle peasants and educated young people to take part in productive labor on the one hand and conduct scientific experiment on the other. In accordance with the demands of the masses, we carried out many experiments in high-yield cultivation. We experimented with the breeding of new strains with

"two hybrids," and affirmed several practicable ways of high-yield cultivation. Through the propagation of new techniques for agricultural production, we trained a number of young people in scientific farming. Such work was welcomed by the masses.

In the process of taking up joint practice with the masses, I constantly heard them say that although "the hybrid sorghum now planted was high in output, it was not so palatable." This hybrid sorghum was bred by me in the past, and its output was relatively high. But in the past, I did not feed on sorghum and had therefore no idea of whether or not such sorghum was after all agreeable to the taste. Now as I live together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and am fed from the same pot with the same kind of grain, I realize that this kind of sorghum is really not so palatable. I deeply feel that it is my responsibility to improve upon this variety.

Therefore, I joined the masses in breeding a new hybrid sorghum. I and the worker-peasant soldier students and the poor and lower-middle peasant teachers organized a sorghum "task group" to take up exclusively this kind of research work. We overcame mutiple difficulties, and after several years of efforts, we initially bred a new species of sorghum which was both high in yield and agreeable to the taste. In our sorghum breeding work, we also cultivated several promising sterile and restored breeds. This year two hybrids took part in experiments conducted in sorghum growing areas in the whole country. They showed good results in some areas and were high in output and good in quality. The masses reported that they were not inferior to the Ta-ch'ing Grain (大青糧, a variety of superior sorghum).

Through the practice of sorghum breeding and various experiments in high-yield cultivation, I come to understand that the countryside is not incapable of doing anything but is capable of doing much in scientific research. Provided we rely on the broad masses and are closely linked with the reality of production, scientific research work can be developed and made to play its part in production, and scientific and technical knowledge can be popularized and rapidly raised among the masses.

For a long time, I had studied the laws governing the heredity of farm crops. Under the rule of the revisionist line in education, although I had written several articles on heredity, I did not know whether they reflected truth, nor did I see their usefulness. Now, proceeding from the solution of actual problems in production, I have initially summed up the laws governing the herdity of sorghum in the course of breeding hybrid sorghum. For example, correlation of relationship and combining ability; the relations between inheritance of parental bumper crops and combining ability; the relations between the heredity of fruit peels and seed crusts and the quality of the grain, etc. We have summed up these things of regularity and again used them to guide further practice of breeding. Thus, "truths are discovered through practice and truths are verified and developed through practice." This gives impetus to production and agricultural scientific research. From this, I come to understand that in scientific research work, we must adhere to the line of knowledge of "practice--theory--practice" and the orientation of linking scientific research with production practice for serving production before we can meet the needs of the development of agricultural production and better serve proletarian politics.

It Is Necessary To Make Contributions to Learn from Tachai in Agriculture While in School

Agricultural Department Student Liu Jung:

Last year, when I returned to the team for practice, the commune Party committee sent me and schoolmate Kuo Shang-kuei to the Hsishan brigade to take up scientific farming. We two and the local poor and lower-middle peasants conducted experiments in comparing the breeds of sorghum, maize, millet and wheat in the use of phosphate powder and efflorescent phosphate and in the summer sowing of rape crop. We set up an agricultural scientific experiment team and a weather observation outpost. Thus we played a part in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In the spring of this year, we for the first time adopted scientific methods to plant experimentally 30 mow to paddy rice on the saline-alkali land of Ordu which in the past produced only 200 catties of miscellaneous grain. In the autumn, we brought in a bumper harvest, and 15 mow showed an average per-mow yield of 1,200 catties. This not only increased grain production but also greatly raised the masses' awareness of scientific farming.

Later, the commune Party committee again sent me to the K'untuyingtzu production team of the Szup'en brigade to popularize agricultural scientific techniques. I helped the leading cadres of the production team to vigorously grasp the fundamental issues. Political evening schools were run in a big way, and the poor and lower-middle peasants and the commune members were organized to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and link up the reality of the countryside with the vigorous criticism of capitalism and building of socialism. Meanwhile, scientific farming was conducted in a big way. In one year, this production team increased its grain output by 60,000 catties. This was welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In response to the call of the national conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture we students of the agricultural college should make contributions to the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture while in school.

Seriously Run Well Basic Points for Conducting Scientific Education in the Countryside

Agricultural Department Teacher Li Kuo-k'u:

To meet the needs of the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside of Ch'aoyang Prefecture, the college Party committee decided to set up in the countryside basic points for conducting scientific education. Teachers were sent to the countryside by rotation to join the poor and lower-middle peasants in launching the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. In March 1974, I and several other teachers came to the Yinmach'ih brigade of the Hsitayingtzu commune in Ch'aoyang county to start a basic point for conducting scientific education. For two years, we joined the local cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in launching the movements to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in vigorously promoting farmland capital construction, thus linking up teaching,

production and scientific experiment, launching activities to popularize scientific knowledge and giving impetus to the development of revolution and production.

We took the popularization of scientific knowledge and the starting of short-term training classes of various kinds as an important task in the proper operation of basic points for conducting scientific education. In the past two years, we helped Yinmach'ih build a scientific experiment station, and set up for various production teams scientific experiment groups for conducting mass scientific research activities such as fodder and soil improvement, prevention and control of plant diseases and insect pests, cultivation of high-yield crops, testing of phosphate fertilizer, etc. We also started various technical training classes in paddy rice, plant protection and cultivation of high-yield crops. Teaching in various forms was given in line with the seasonal needs of agriculture, thus solving many practical problems in production and training for this brigade a number of technicians. In 1974, we built together with the commune members of the whole brigade over 140 mow of fields on beachland strewn with rocks and planted them to rice. That year a relatively good harvest was brought in, and the rice output amounted to 60,000 catties, thus blazing a new trail for increasing grain output in this brigade. This year, despite the natural disasters rarely seen in history caused by strong winds and hail, this brigade's per-mow grain output surpassed "the Yellow River" level. The brigade not only removed the label of one feeding upon state-sold grain but also delivered and sold over 100,000 catties of surplus grain to the state.

Inspired by the spirit of the national conference on learning from Tachai in agriculture, I am determined to firmly follow the road of integration with workers and peasants and contribute my share of strength to learning from Tachai in agriculture.

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OPEN-DOOR SCHOOLING

Universities' Open-Door Policy Helps Develop Industry, Agriculture

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

teachers and students of the department of sciences of the liaoning teacher's college as well as other universities and colleges in china have gone to factories and farms to study and work in order to serve industry and agriculture and make the schools part of the larger social picture.

the liaoning teachers and students went to 70 communes and brigades on the suburbs of luta to help with pressing problems in agricultural production.

teachers and students of the biology department dealt with eight subjects, including double-cropping and wheat transplanting in this northeastern province. they finally reaped a wheat harvest equivalent to 8 tons per hectare on an experimental plot of poor soil on a mountain slope.

this department within half a month also analysed hundreds of soil samples from one production brigade to work out methods for soil improvement and usage. the work done thoroughly acquainted the students with soil analysis.

while teaching agricultural meteorology, the geography department combined the study with the routine of the meteorological station in hsinchin county by forecasting local soil and air temperature. they did surveying for a reservoir for their study and drew up a contour map for the entire reservoir project covering an area of 28 square kilometres.

the chemistry department helped the communes with urgently needed apparatus for soil analysis. after repeated experiments and study, they fitted out a case with everything needed to make a quick soil analysis. they presented 150 of these cases to 124 communes and over a dozen farms and gave short-term courses to train over 200 people in how to use it.

in another case, the teachers and students of the hopei engineering institute went to a number of factories and helped solve some 130 technical problems concerning farm machinery. 40 teachers and students in machine-building worked and lived at the tangshan diesel engine plant for almost a year. by the time they completed their studies they had helped design, manufacture and install 12 lathes and three conveyer belts.

the szechwan agricultural college successfully cultivated four improved strains of wheat through years of repeated experiments on hybridization and radiation. now these new varieties are being used on a growing space in szechwan

province. meanwhile, the college also cultivated high-yield, early-ripening and disease-resistant varieties of rice, maize and rape.

these institutes of higher learning also helped train technical personnel for rural areas. since 1973 the szechwan agricultural college has given 83 short-term classes in some 30 counties, training 18,000 technical personnel for the communes.

in the last few years, the hopei engineering institute held 30 short-term courses on agricultural machinery, electric power and chemical fertilizer, training 1,900 people. it also put out over a dozen pamphlets, including "the use and maintenance of diesel engines", "handbook of chemical fertilizer" and "basic knowledge of mechanics".

CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION

Correspondence Courses for Young People in East China Province

(NCNA-English Foochow, Dec. 20, 1975)

more than 10,000 middle school graduates who have settled in the rural areas of east china's fukien province are now studying in correspondence courses. over 1,500 students completed correspondence courses last year.

the correspondence courses are provided by foochow university, amoy university, the fukien teacher's college, medical university, the agricultural college and forestry institute of amoy. courses cover six months or a year and the subjects, include selected readings from the works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, the development of good rice strains, vegetable cultivation, pomiculture, tractor use and maintenance, and prevention and treatment of common diseases in the countryside.

besides their self-study in spare time, students meet regularly with teachers at the institutes and part-time teachers chosen from among experienced workers and peasants to tackle problems that arise in their study.

through such study, those who complete the theoretical course can help commune members study marxism, those who studied tractor maintenance can repair the communes' machines instead of having them repaired in town workshops, the barefoot doctors who took the medical gain greater technical skill.

by combining practical experience with correspondence course study, liao huan-sheng, a returned graduate succeeded in developing a new strain of tomato which raised a mountain village's per hectare output of tomatoes from 7.5 tons to 30 tons. the new strain ripens a month earlier than other kinds. the new tomato has been popularized throughout the area.

like those in fukien province, more and more institutes of higher learning in other parts of china have started providing correspondence courses for middle school graduates settled in the countryside. this has helped equip young people to better contribute to the learn-from-tachai movement in agriculture.

PETROLEUM OUTPUT

Yumen Oilfield Produces More Crude Oil

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Dec. 19, 1975)

yumen oilfield, northwest china's petroleum centre, overfulfilled this year's production plan for crude oil 38 days ahead of schedule. its average daily output has been the highest since 1962.

the oilfield met its targets for total output value, refining, machine building, ground installations, transportation, water supply and electricity as well.

as china's oldest oilfield, yumen has given technical assistance in setting up new oilfields. in the past decade and more, the number of experienced oil workers transferred from yumen to other fields is five times its present number of workers. the amount of equipment, including drilling, machine repair and transportation equipment, provided to new oilfields is equivalent to half the present installation. the workers who remained at yumen have since 1971 made more than 2,600 technical innovations, 340 pieces of large equipment, 96 pieces of silicon-controlled equipment, applied electronic techniques to 54 processes, and built 12 production lines. this has made it possible for yumen to achieve high, stable output of crude oil year after year.

this year, the yumen party committee organized oil workers to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat which further fired the workers' enthusiasm to go all out

for socialism. they investigated the underground conditions of old oil wells and studied the laws governing the movement of underground oil and water. on the basis of their findings, they have been tapping the potential of old wells through water injection. more than 90 per cent of the oilfield's oil-bearing strata are now worked by the water injection method. this helped achieve this year's stable, high output.

all units of the oilfield have formed "three-in-one" groups made up of workers, cadres and technicians. pooling their collective wisdom, they solved many knotty problems and introduced new techniques of oil production.

China's Leading Oilfield Fulfills 1975 Production Quotas

(NCNA-English Taching, Dec. 20, 1975)

the workers of taching, china's leading oilfield, fulfilled their 1975 production quotas well in advance -- crude oil, by 14 days, and refined oil, by 19 days.

total industrial output value and other major quotas, which were much higher than last year's, were all met with flying colours.

in fact, by the end of last year, the oilfield had topped by 2.6 percent the state crude oil production target in the fourth 5-year plan (1971-1975). this year's crude oil output was 15.8 percent above the state target in the fourth 5-year plan and five and a half times that in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

a new oil zone, construction of which started in april 1973, was finished in two and a half years. its annual production capacity is equal to that of the whole of taching in 1965, at the end of five years' construction. heartening achievements were also recorded this year in chemical fertilizer plant construction, geological prospecting, petro-chemical production, capital construction, and agricultural and sideline output.

the rapid development of production was due to the implementation by workers and staff of the party's basic line, their conscientious study of marxist theory, criticism of revisionism and an all-out drive to build socialism.

since the beginning of the year, the taching oilfield party committee has led the workers and staff in serious study of chairman mao's important instructions on the theory of proletarian dictatorship. the oilfield has run more than 14,000 study classes of various

kinds and set up 1,100 political evening schools with 90,000 participants. a contingent of 27,000 activists in theoretical study has come to the fore. under the guidance of the theory, the oilfield party committee roused among workers and staff discussions on how to guarantee that the red flag of taching would never change colour. this raised consciousness on the need for continued revolution. at taching, the development of oil production with greater, faster, better and more economical results is held to be part of the effort to strengthen the material base of the dictatorship of the proletariat. revolutionary enthusiasm is greater now than ever before.

since the beginning of this year workers of drilling team no. 12100 have twice revised their production plan and constantly stepped up the drilling pace. the original plan was to sink 17 wells during 1975, two more than last year. after study of the theory of proletarian dictatorship, the workers drew up a new plan setting the target at 30 wells, double last year's total. furthermore, as study deepened, they boldly increased the target to 34 wells. the team has already completed the drilling of 33 of these.

leading oilfield cadres at all levels have taken participation in productive labour as a fundamental task to combat and prevent revisionism. they work alongside the workers all year round. large numbers of grassroots cadres do regular shifts while helping guide production. the overwhelming majority of the grassroots cadres do productive labour for 300 days a year.

at present, the taching oil workers are striving for ways to increase production next year. with the technicians and scientists, oil extraction workers are making extensive study and analysis of the geological data of each well and working out measures to increase output. plans to achieve high and stable yields for 1976 have already been drawn up by most of the oil extraction teams.

WATER CONSERVATION

Water Conservancy Projects Prove Worth in Southernmost China Province

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Dec. 19, 1975)

a large number of water conservancy projects in china's southernmost kwangtung province have brought irrigation to 1,800,000 hectares of farmland, accounting for 80 percent of the provincial total.

sub-tropical kwangtung province produces an abundance of rice, sugar-cane and jute and other crops. but in pre-liberation days, waterlogging and drought were a common occurrence here due to the neglect of the water conservancy projects by the reactionary ruling classes which were only interested in extorting taxes and levies from the labouring people. the coastal areas were frequently hit by typhoons and sea tides, and the province had to import some 500,000 tons of rice every year.

the water conservancy projects built after liberation helped end this state of affairs. the province has now become one of southern china's most important marketable grain producers.

shortly after liberation, under the unified leadership of the people's government, the local people put up new and repaired the old sea and river dykes, later reinforcing them in a planned way. now, the sea and river dykes in the province stretch over 14,000 kilometres and effectively protect against typhoons and sea tides.

every winter-spring for the past 26 years, a mass movement has been building water conservancy projects and improving the land. the new projects that have been built now dot the whole province.

stress is laid on building small projects while developing big, medium-sized and small projects simultaneously. people's communes and their sub-divisions use local materials for the small ones which require little investment and yield quick results.

in all, the province boasts 22 big reservoirs, 250 of medium size and 60,000 small ones including ponds. it has also added 80,000 projects to lead in river water for irrigation, most of them small. all this has provided the province with an effective system for flood-control, irrigation and drainage.

a network of electric pumping stations built over the past decade now covers the fertile pearl river delta. this has enabled the province to get three good crops a year on its half a million hectares of cropland regardless of drought or waterlogging. besides, many pump wells

have been sunk throughout the province and turbine pumping stations set up.

water conservancy projects have made it possible to turn large tracts of dry land into paddy fields and change over from a single-cropping to a triple-cropping system. drainage systems have been built in places vulnerable to waterlogging, thus making it possible to plant dwarf, high-yield varieties of rice in place of long-stalk low-yield varieties.

in the last few years, the province has been hit by typhoons and storms which in the past would have devastated the area. the province, however, has reaped good harvests many years running and since 1970, the province's average per-hectare grain output has surpassed six tons. in 1943, the parched farmland yielded little because of a three months' drought and, as a result, three million people starved to death. although a more serious drought struck in 1963 good crops were still reaped.

hsuwen county on the tip of the southern end of this province's leichow peninsular is a typical example of what hard work, the vigorous undertaking of water conservancy projects and transformation of production conditions can accomplish.

with 1,800 square kilometres, the county has only five short river courses. but they were not used in the past and the river waters flowed into the sea, leaching away good soil. in recent years, the county has built many reservoirs, wells, canals, and other projects. most of the irrigation canals have been lined with stones to prevent seepage.

in one of the county's key projects, an irrigation system with a 103-kilometre-long trunk canal had to be excavated, 15 tunnels driven and lined with stone and 300 other works including aqueducts, dams and culverts built. despite a host of difficulties, the local cadres and people's commune members completed the project in a little over a year. this project provided 6,600 hectares of improved and irrigated farmland. the county's irrigated acreage has increased from 11,000 hectares in 1970 to more than 20,000 hectares and for five successive years good harvests have been gathered.

the river control and water resources utilization projects which involve several communes or even counties are undertaken under a unified plan of the government departments concerned. for instance, hsingning county in the eastern part of the province organized an 18,000-strong labour force last winter and spring which straightened two bends in the ningchiang river which runs through the county, shortening this part of the river course from 8.5 kilometres to 6.8 kilometres. and in addition, they widened the river bed. this project has not only reduced the threat of flood but also provided additional arable

land. this major project was accomplished with the participation of 14 people's communes under unified leadership.

plunging into a new battle this winter, several million commune members are hard at work on building medium and small water control projects, including reservoirs in the mountain valleys, the digging of channels around the mountain to intercept the mountain torrents and ditches in the fields to improve the soil and lower the underground water table. they are striving to create more farmland that gives high and stable yields.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

Rapid Growth of Chemical Fertilizer Production in South China Autonomous Region

(NCNA-English Nanning, Dec. 19, 1975)

the chemical fertilizer plants in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region fulfilled this year's target 55 days ahead of schedule with output five times that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

to speed up agricultural production, the county and city governments relied on their own strength to build small fertilizer plants. fortyfive nitrogenous fertilizer plants and more than 190 phosphorus factories have been established in the 86 counties and cities of the region.

the mountainous region had practically no chemical fertilizer industry before liberation.

in developing the chemical fertilizer industry, the emphasis was laid on tapping local resources. in 1971, the regional government mobilized the bulk of the manpower and equipment of existing factories and mines in a battle to open up pyrite mines. as a result, the region was made basically self-sufficient in pyrites within less than a year. special organizations were set up at all levels in the autonomous region to mobilize the masses, particularly commune members, to look for and report local mineral deposits. courses were also held to train workers in geological prospecting work. well over 130 phosphorus mines have been discovered in nanning prefecture, and the autonomous region now has sufficient phosphorus ore.

meanwhile the autonomous region has opened 460 small coal pits whose output equals one fourth the total of all its coal mines. this has satisfied needs of the local nitrogenous fertilizer plants.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BELGIAN

Belgian Marxist-Leninist Leader Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 18, 1975)

comrade fernand lefebvre, first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium, has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we honour with emotion the memory of comrade kang sheng, eminent revolutionary leader of the chinese people, glorious fighter against revisionism, and pioneer of the unity between the chinese communist party and all marxist-leninist parties of the world.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Leading Member of Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Meets British Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly conversation here today with british prof. leopold labedz.

the professor arrived in peking yesterday as a guest of the institute.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Communist Party Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of burma yesterday sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we have learned with deep sorrow from the radio of the death of comrade kang sheng, outstanding great fighter of the cause of communism, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

we, on behalf of all members of the communist party of burma, all commanders and fighters of the burmese people's army and the entire burmese people, express profound condolences to you, and through you, to all members of the communist party of china, all commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people, as well as the family of comrade kang sheng.

the life of comrade kang sheng is a life of heroic struggle with all the enemies at home and abroad, inside and outside of the party, a heroic struggle waged under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, the great revolutionary teacher of the proletariat, and with unremitting spirit and dauntless courage for the cause of communism which is bound to triumph. his life is also a life of tireless struggle waged with great loyalty under the guidance of a correct political and ideological line for the unity of proletarian political party, for further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the interests of the working people.

comrade kang sheng is a great proletarian revolutionary fighter and a theorist of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung • thought, from whom genuine communists throughout the world should learn. comrade kang sheng had resolutely followed the revolutionary line of proletarian internationalism of comrade mao tsetung, waged an unyielding struggle against the modern revisionists -- renegades to the cause of communism -- and made great contributions to the cause of communism.

the death of comrade kang sheng is not only a great loss to the chinese communist party and chinese working people, but also a great loss to the genuine communist parties and working people throughout the world, including the communist party of burma and the burmese people. we should turn grief brought about by the death of comrade kang sheng into strength, and pledge to unite forever

together with the comrades and struggle energetically to jointly oppose imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries, and jointly oppose the two superpowers, u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism which are contending for hegemony everywhere in the world, and particularly, oppose social-imperialism, till the final victory of communist cause is won.

immortal is comrade kang sheng.

Burmese President Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

ne win, president of the socialist republic of the union of burma and chairman of the burma socialist programme party, sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, conveying condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

may i convey to the members of the central committee of the communist party of china and of the standing committee of the national people's congress, my most sincere condolences and sympathy on the occasion of the sad demise of his excellency mr. kang sheng.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Women's Basketball Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

the canadian women's basketball team, led by vernon h. mcdonald, concluded its friendly visit to china and left here by air for home today via kwangchow.

during its stay in china, the guest team visited kwangchow, shanghai and peking and was warmly welcomed by chinese people wherever it went.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Leader of Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves for GDR

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

chen chieh, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for the german democratic republic by air today to sign a goods exchange and payments agreement for 1976 between the governments of the two countries.

he was seen off at the airport by chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, and li shu-chien, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

present were also heinz bauer, charge d'affaires ad interim, and ewald ludwig, commercial counsellor, of the g.d.r. embassy here.

Chinese Trade Delegation Leader Arrives in Berlin

(NCNA-English Berlin, Dec. 19, 1975)

chen chieh, leader of the trade delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here today.

he has come here to sign a goods exchange and payments agreement for 1976 between the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of germany.

among those present at the airport to welcome him was kurt fenzke, leader of the trade delegation of the democratic republic of germany and vice-minister of foreign trade.

present also was peng kuang-wei, chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of germany.

CHINA AND GERMANY

Members of CPG Standing Committee Mourn Death
of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

members of the standing committee of the central committee of the communist party of germany heuler, horlemann, semmler and hutter, sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

please accept our deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. comrade kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, had devoted his whole life to the revolution and fought all his life for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and against modern revisionism. comrade kang sheng is an example for us to follow for ever.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Sends Message of Condolence on
Comrade Kang Sheng's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

ahmed sekou toure, general secretary of the democratic party of guinea and president of the republic of guinea, yesterday sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, expressing the sincerest and deepest condolences on the passing away of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we have learned with deep sorrow of the death of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the people, party, state and government of the republic of guinea, and in my own name, i beg you to accept our sincerest and most sorrowful condolences. i also beg you to convey our profound sympathy to the bereaved family of the outstanding deceased.

with highest consideration.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Communist Party (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

fosco dinucci, general secretary of the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist), has sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep grief at the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

' the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist) expresses deep grief at the death of comrade kang sheng, great proletarian revolutionary and fighter against revisionism, whose contributions to the chinese revolution and international communist movement are immortal.

Organization of Communists of Italy (M-L) Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

the political bureau of the organization of communists of italy (marxist-leninist) sent a message on december 17 to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we have leant of the sad news of the death of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, after prolonged illness.

comrade kang sheng was a true marxist-leninist proletarian revolutionary recognized by all marxist-leninists. comrade kang sheng stood in the forefront of the chinese people's revolutionary struggle led by the great, glorious and correct communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung.

comrade kang sheng was a fighter in the struggle against modern revisionism. he firmly supported the development and growth of the marxist-leninist ranks throughout the world.

we shall always remember comrade kang sheng so as to educate the revolutionary fighters to firmly adhere

to the marxist-leninist principles, and help them grow in strength.

the grief of the communist party of china and the entire chinese people over this great loss is also our grief. however, we communists know we should turn grief into strength. thousands upon thousands of new revolutionaries will, following our martyr's example, plunge into the struggle and advance toward victory.

comrades,

we shall share your grief by strengthening our unity with the marxist-leninist parties and organizations fighting against the two superpowers, modern revisionism and reactionaries of all countries.

comrade kang sheng will always live in our memory excl.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japanese Association for Promotion of International Trade Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

a 16-member delegation of the japanese association for the promotion of international trade led by aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the association, flew into peking today.

greeting the delegation at the airport were hsiao fang-chou and li chuan, vice-chairmen of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned, including wu shu-tung and sun ping-hua.

on hand were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa, minister of the japanese embassy here emon ichikawa and japanese friends in peking.

Japanese Workers' Party Central Committee Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

the central committee of the japanese workers' party sent a message on december 17 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

the japanese workers' party is deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of comrade kang sheng. comrade kang sheng is not only an outstanding leader of the chinese revolution and the chinese people, but also an outstanding leader in the struggle against modern revisionism in the international communist movement. he is the most reliable comrade-in-arms of the japanese revolution and the japanese people. inspired by his brilliant life, we are resolved to turn grief into strength and march forward valiantly.

Campaign for Conclusion of Japan-China Peace Treaty Develops in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Dec. 19, 1975)

a campaign for the early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship has, since early this year, spread across the length and breadth of japan from hokkaido to okinawa.

resolutions were adopted by many local councils from prefecture down to village levels to urge the japanese government to conclude the treaty at an early date. the scope of the drive is unprecedented in the past decade in the country. in july alone, mass meetings were held in about 20 cities with some attended by one to two thousands people. declarations or resolutions were passed at the meetings calling for early conclusion of the treaty.

all sections of the people are drawn into in the campaign and some municipal organizations have been set up. taking the federation of citizens in shizuoka city for an example, it was formed by personages of all walks of life and has four departments of youth, women, workers, business and medical service for promoting the conclusion of the treaty. meetings, discussions and lectures were organized by the federation or its departments. many members of the federation went among the citizens to popularize the significance of the early conclusion of the treaty. in less than six months since its founding, it has collected 20,000 signatures in favour of the conclusion of the treaty.

in the struggle for the conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty, the japanese people have a clear-cut stand: the anti-hegemonism clause should be included in the text of the treaty and no retreat from the japan-china joint statement can be allowed. many well-known figures in japan pointed out that the stipulation of an anti-hegemony clause in the japan-china peace and friendship treaty is beneficial not only to japan but also to the people in asia and the pacific region, and in this case the japanese government should not be afraid of menace from another country.

whenever the japanese people made progress in the movement for the conclusion of the treaty at an early date, soviet social-imperialism would come out to interfere in the internal affairs of japan, stating that whatever form the anti-hegemonism clause may be in the japan-china peace and friendship treaty, it is against the soviet union. it even published a "statement to the japanese government" trying to apply barefaced pressure on japan. the acts of the soviet revisionists further revealed their true colours to the japanese people. many japanese prominent figures pointed out that the soviet acts were naked interference in the internal affairs of japan and were acts of social-imperialism and hegemonism. they said that in face of the soviet hostility to the japan-china peace and friendship, the japanese people's unwavering stand is to go ahead towards the goal of building up ever-lasting japan-china friendship.

Central Committee of Japanese Communist Party (Left) Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

the central committee of the japanese communist party (left) sent a message on december 17 to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng.
the message reads:

having learned of the death of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, the central committee of the japanese communist party (left) expresses deep condolences on behalf of all its members. comrade kang sheng was an outstanding leader of the communist party of china, a noted activist of the international communist movement and a prominent marxist. during his whole life, he had played a leading role in the victory and development of the great chinese revolution and contributed greatly to

developing the theory of the international communist movement and to strengthening the unity of this movement. the revolutionary japanese marxist-leninists praise with profound proletarian feelings comrade kang sheng's revolutionary deeds and following his example, will cherish his memory forever.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Speaker of Kuwait National Assembly Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

khalid saleh alghunaim, speaker of kuwaits national assembly, sent a message of condolence yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on the death of vice-chairman kang sheng. the message reads:

sharing your grief for the passing away of the late vice-chairman mr. kang sheng. accept my condolences and may the deceased rest in peace.

CHINA AND LAOS

Lao Premier Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Vientiane, Dec. 19, 1975)

kaysone phomvihane, premier of the government of the people's democratic republic of laos, received chinese ambassador kuo ying at the premier's office here yesterday, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Acting Prime Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

datuk hussein bin onn, acting prime minister of malaysia, yesterday sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, conveying deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

it is with great sorrow that i learnt of the demise of h.e. kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the government and people of malaysia, i wish to convey our heartfelt condolences and deepest sympathies to his bereaved family, the government and people of the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND MALTA

Prime Minister Mintoff Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

dom mintoff, prime minister of the republic of malta, sent a message yesterday to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending sincere condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

it is with deepest regret that we learn of the death of the vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress his excellency mr. kang sheng. i, on my own behalf and on behalf of the government and people of malta, extend sincere condolences to your excellency, to the family and relatives of the late vice-chairman, to the national people's congress and to the people of china.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

fazal elahi chaudhry, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of his excellency kang sheng.

china has lost in his excellency kang sheng an eminent leader and an outstanding statesman.

please convey our most sincere sympathies to the bereaved family.

please accept, excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Pakistan Prime Minister Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

zulfikar ali bhutto, prime minister of the islamic republic of pakistan, yesterday sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, extending profound condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

on behalf of the people and the government of pakistan and on my own behalf, i extend to your excellency our profound condolences on the sad demise of his excellency kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

his excellency kang sheng was a great leader, who dedicated himself to the revolutionary struggle of the chinese people. we share with the people of china their feelings of sorrow at the loss of an outstanding leader.

i should be grateful if your excellency would kindly extend our heartfelt sympathies and solicitude to the family of the late vice-chairman.

please accept, excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Chairman of Pakistan Senate Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

habibullah khan, chairman of the senate of pakistan, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, conveying profound condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

on behalf of the members of the pakistan senate and myself, i wish to convey to your excellency our profound condolences on the passing away of his excellency kang sheng.

his excellency kang sheng will always be remembered for his outstanding contributions to the revolutionary struggle of the chinese people.

i should be grateful if your excellency would kindly convey our deep sympathies to the bereaved family.

i take this opportunity to convey to your excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

Pakistan National Assembly Speaker Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

sahibzada farooq ali, speaker of the national assembly of pakistan, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, conveying condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

on behalf of the members of the national assembly of pakistan and myself, i wish to convey to your excellency our heart-felt condolences on the passing away of his excellency kang sheng.

we greatly admire the outstanding role played by his excellency kang sheng in the history of your great country and are deeply grieved at the loss of this illustrious son of china.

please convey, your excellency, our most sincere sympathies to the bereaved family.

please accept, excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Chinese Ambassador to Philippines Presents Letter of Credence

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

ko hua, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china, today presented his letter of credence to ferdinand e. marcos, president of the republic of the philippines, according to a manila report.

foreign secretary carlos romulo and other cabinet secretaries of the philippine government attended the ceremony. counsellor hsiao teh and other deplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

on december 15, foreign secretary romulo received ambassador ko hua and had a friendly talk with him.

Philippine President Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

ferdinand e. marcos, president of the philippines, sent a message yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

your excellency: permit me to express sincere condolences on behalf of the filipino people and the first lady and of my own for the untimely demise of h. e. kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

CHINA AND SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

President of Sao Tome and Principe to Pay Official Visit to China at Invitation of Chinese Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china, his excellency president manuel pinto da costa of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe will pay an official visit to the people's republic of china beginning december 21.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes President Manuel Pinto Da Costa

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

tomorrow's "people's daily" carries an editorial entitled "a warm welcome to president manuel pinto da costa". it reads in full as follows:

at the invitation of the chinese government, president manuel pinto da costa of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe arrives in peking today for an official visit to china. in a jubilant mood, the chinese people extend a warm welcome to the distinguished african guests who make light of travelling thousands of miles to come here.

situated on the equator in west africa's gulf of guinea, sao tome and principe is a beautiful island country. the people of sao tome and principe suffered from aggression and oppression by the portuguese colonialists for five centuries. under the leadership of the sao tome and principe liberation movement, they have waged unyielding struggle for a long time, particularly since the 1960's, to overthrow the cruel colonialist rule and achieve national independence and liberation. with the active support of the african countries and peoples and encouraged by the excellent situation in the struggle of the third world peoples against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, they finally won victory in the anti-colonialist struggle, compelling the government of portugal in november last year to recognize their right to independence. the founding of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe was formally proclaimed in july this year. the government of sao tome and principe led by president manuel pinto

da costa pursues a policy of non-alignment and stands opposed to imperialism, colonialism and foreign interference. the people of sao tome and principe are continuing their advances on the road of safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy and culture, and are constantly achieving new successes.

great africa is advancing in giant strides. the african people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is developing in breadth and depth in both the political and economic realms. unceasingly enhancing their unity and strengthening themselves in the course of struggle, the african people are playing greater and greater roles in international affairs. what merits attention is the fact that the two superpowers, especially that social-imperialism which styles itself a "natural ally" of the african people, are stepping up their infiltration and expansion in africa and doing their utmost to sow discord and sabotage unity among the african countries. colonialism and racism are also seizing the opportunity to carry out sabotage and make trouble. confronted with the increasingly awakening great african people, however, they will never succeed with their intrigues but are doomed to end up in the plight of lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. africa belongs to the great african people. we are convinced that, with the support of the people of the third world and the rest of the world, the african people will certainly score new successes in their cause of unity against hegemony.

china is a developing socialist state, belonging to the third world. the chinese government and people have always firmly supported the struggle of the african people and all other peoples of the third world against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism. we have always held that all countries, big or small, should be equal. we resolutely oppose big-power hegemonism and power politics which act in the way of the big bullying the small and the strong domineering over the weak. the chinese people will always stand by the african people in the cause of african unity against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism.

the chinese people and the people of sao tome and principe, who shared similar experiences of foreign aggression and oppression, have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and have cemented a profound friendship. president manuel pinto da costa's present visit to our country will certainly make fresh contributions to the enhancement of the friendship between the people of china and sao tome and principe and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Revisionists Are Truculent Interventionists in Angolan Affairs, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Article

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

"soviet revisionists are truculent interventionists in the internal affairs of angola" is the title of an article carried in the "people's daily" today.

the article says, "when the angolan people have stood up with a feeling of exaltation after smashing the old colonial yoke, soviet social-imperialism, in contending for hegemony with the other superpower, is stretching its aggressive tentacles to angola to grab a new strategic position and push its new colonial policy in africa.

"disguised as a 'natural ally' of the african people the soviet revisionist renegade clique claims to be the super-sovereign of the national liberation movements. in total disregard of the position of the organization of african unity and the independence agreement signed between the three angolan liberation organizations on the one hand and the portuguese government on the other, this clique has deliberately undermined the unity of the liberation organizations, stirred up trouble, sowed dissension and aggravated contradictions among them. furthermore, the soviet revisionists have sent large quantities of arms to support one organization and oppose the other two and have been stepping up their intervention and expansion in angola politically, militarily and through the medium of the press. all this has led to the daily expansion and aggravation of the civil war in angola."

the article says: the soviet revisionists' interference in angola has once again laid bare before the world people the greediness of social-imperialism which has a finger in every pie. the soviet manoeuvres constitute an important step in pushing its counter-revolutionary global strategy.

another aim of the soviet interference is to split the african countries, undermine the militant unity of the african people and the o.a.u. so as to fish in troubled waters -- control africa and exploit its rich strategic resources. before the hideous motives of the soviet revisionists a growing number of african countries and people have heightened their vigilance.

it is natural that differences exist among the angolan liberation organizations and they can be settled through peaceful negotiations. the correct attitude should be to encourage these organizations to get united in their common struggle against the enemy. the o.a.u. recognizes and supports all the three liberation organizations of

angola, which had carried out armed struggle against portuguese colonialism, and has made unremitting efforts to promote angolan unity. the solemn and just stand of the o.a.u. and its efforts fully conform to the interests of the people in angola and africa as a whole and have won high praises and resolute support of the people of the third world.

the angolan people have got rid of oppression and enslavement by old-line colonialism through heroic armed struggle. they will certainly draw lessons, distinguish friends from enemies and frustrate the sinister schemes of soviet social-imperialism. the road is tortuous and the future is bright. victory will finally belong to the angolan people, the article concludes.

Soviet Building Industry in Chaos

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

chaos in the soviet building industry has aggravated as the "new economic system" which centres around the principle of profit and makes profit a primary motive force in production has been more extensively applied by the brezhnev clique to that industry.

since it came to power, the brezhnev clique has pressed forward with the system in various departments of the national economy. in may, 1969, it published a "resolution on the plan of perfecting capital construction and arousing more economic incentive in the building industry" with a view to promoting extensively the capitalist principle of profit and material incentive. thus the reaping of profits by an enterprise has become its main concern.

to reap profit, many soviet building firms have made at times more contracts than they could possibly manage. they frequently shift their major construction force onto a new profitable project when the old one is still under construction. it can be a long time before the old project is completed and put to use. according to a soviet press report last july, the number of incomplete projects has gone up year by year and its proportion is alarming. the incomplete projects of 1975 are valued at 90,000 million rubles, accounting for 80 per cent of the total investment in capital construction of the year. the soviet journal "finances of the u.s.s.r." reveals that it took 136 months to complete a sugar refinery in the krasnodar territory, whereas the planned time limit was 28 months. as to the construction of a mine in the kemerovo region, it took 248 months

instead of the 52-month time limit. the soviet paper "trud" reported last february that many cotton, silk and dress making complexes took more than ten years to complete instead of one to three years. the soviet press discloses that many builders who cast their eyes only on rubles are keen in selecting profitable projects without giving consideration to the non-profitable ones.

to fulfill the "relatively urgent plan for finished products delivery and profit turnover", practices of cheat in work, curtailment of materials and rough and shoddy work are now "quite common" in the capital construction sectors, which has resulted in low quality and countless defects. the soviet press had to admit that accidents arising from poor work "often occur" in these sectors. worse still, collapse of buildings has continued to take place since a 16,000-ton round grain storehouse tumbled in 1961. walls of newly-built projects "collapsed" due to violations of the blueprints by some construction units. in 1971, "non-productive expenditures caused by rejected work and rebuilding in the departments under the ministry of agricultural construction alone exceeded 5 million rubles excl."

the low quality of the new construction projects has aroused strong discontent among the people who complain about the difficulties caused by the building units which have only rubles in mind and care nothing for the quality of the buildings they have constructed. some houses have neither running water nor sewage system two years after construction and others leak on rainy days. the soviet paper "soviet russia" made a report about a flat on moscow's likhachev street that "because of the errors of building workers", "the bath rooms cannot be used for four years. dirty water flows from one bath room to another".

spurred by the capitalist principle of profit in command, "artificial obstructions to technological progress" are serious in the building industry. "pravda" reported that "output and bonuses will be reduced in a certain period of time should new technologies be applied" and "this is disastrous to the enterprises". therefore, technological innovations and inventions cannot be fully applied and popularised in the soviet building industry. referring to the adoption of registered new technologies in 1972, the ministry of building, road building and municipal machinery adopted only 21 per cent of such technologies. according to soviet press reports, "mechanisation in the building industry lags far behind". "building and assembly workers doing manual labour account for more than half of the total workers. in the building companies under the soviet ministry of industrial construction, this figure is 55 per cent and in the ministry of agricultural construction 66 per cent."

the chaotic industrial production in the soviet union has further worsened the situation in the building industry. cement and reinforced concrete often run

short on the construction sites. the soviet paper "socialist industry" reported that "serious difficulties have arisen due to building materials shortage which is aggravating year after year". in the russian federation, the shortage of wall materials and non-metal minerals has doubled in the past five years. the state planning committee of the russian federation estimates that there will be a shortage of about 6,000 million standard bricks and 68 million cubic metres of non-metal minerals by the end of the five-year plan. soviet press reports admitted that 30 per cent of the working hours were lost by waste on the construction sites as a result of insufficient supply of materials and confusion in organisational work.

leaders in the building companies resort to deception in order to grab more bonuses. soviet press reports admitted that in some building companies, "bonuses are issued at random." bonuses were even issued to the companies which had failed to fulfil their plans and those which submitted false rationalisation proposals. leaders of some building companies, in particular, advanced their bonuses to the monthly amount of 125 rubles for several months running. in some building companies, "... bonus-seeking has reached a most absurd stage. it made people degenerate and corrupt and bargain away their conscience. ...."

the "new economic system" has brought about a greater role for profits and bigger power for leaders of the building companies. they can lay off workers at will and redistribute "material encouragement funds". as a result, building workers are subject to more cruel exploitation and oppression. in the soviet union today, many building workers are fired for no reason and their wages and bonuses being reduced on phoney charges. "trud" disclosed that shcherbakov, a building worker, having worked on a state farm building team for two decades, was dismissed because of his poor health and inability to do heavy jobs.

owing to the shortage of materials, one building and assembly administration in kamchatka region failed to fulfillits production plan. on this pretext, companies under the administration withheld for quite sometime the payment of wages.

some of the building workers, unable to bear any more such exploitation and oppression by the soviet revisionist leading clique, began "floating". soviet press reports reveal that while the "floating" workers account for 20 per cent in the industrial enterprises, 30 per cent is registered in the building industry. there are many reasons for the building workers' absenteeism and floating. but the main reason is that they cannot stand the bullying by the bosses. now, many workers "have come to the end of their patience. they can no longer put up with the style of leadership of foremen, working site directors and administrative staff and, thus, the situation is more explosive than 5 or 6 years ago."

Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent: Great Russian Chauvinism, World Hegemonism Seen in Kremlin's Russification Drive

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

at a recent all-union conference on the teaching of russian, the soviet authorities decided to impose the language on the non-russian peoples at an accelerated pace. they have thus brought back to life the "compulsory official language system" which lenin had denounced long ago.

in his article "is a compulsory official russian language needed?" lenin pointed out that "a compulsory official language involves coercion, the use of the cudgel." he added: "in practice, it means that the language of the great russians, who are a minority of the population of russia, is imposed upon all the rest of the population of russia .... that is why russian marxists say that there must be no compulsory official language."

speaking of the oppressed nations later, lenin stressed the necessity to "not only promote the actual equality, but also the development of the language and literature of the working people of the formerly oppressed nations". he also declared that russian communists "must in every way counteract attempts at russification that push the ukrainian language into the background."

grossly betraying lenin's teachings, the khrushchov-brezhnev clique did its utmost to exalt the russian language and push the languages of the non-russian peoples into the background so as to "russify" them.

trying to justify the imposition of the russian language upon the non-russian peoples, an alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the cpsu declared at the conference that "the russian language is the greatest achievement of the linguistic culture of all mankind" and that "it is the alloy of the most magnificent gems from the treasure-house of mankind's culture". the soviet revisionists also claimed that the russian language is "the language of revolution", which "immeasurably enriches" the languages of the non-russian peoples. "it (the russian language) enables the national writers to express and convey all the subtlest nuances in human thought and feelings". that is to say, the languages of the non-russian peoples are not "languages of revolution" and not "rich" enough to "convey all the subtlest nuances in human thought and feelings". so the non-russian peoples have to give up their own languages and learn the russian.

by belittling the languages of the non-russian peoples, the new tsars mean to condemn them to extinction for the sake of ultimate russification. the soviet journal, "problems of history", made no bones about the kremlin's design by saying: "linguistic unity is attained by way of widespread acquisition of one of the most prevalent national languages, which under the soviet conditions is the russian language."

in the soviet union today, the soviet publication, "world population", says, "the people who adopt another language will eventually lose their ethnic (national) identity."

to dupe the non-russian peoples, the soviet revisionists wrote in their party programme the magnanimous pledge "to continue promoting the free development of the languages of the peoples of the u.s.s.r.". what "free development of the languages of the peoples" is there to speak of when these languages will eventually be "unified" to the russian language?

the brezhnev clique openly resorted to threat and compulsion and called for "control over the linguistic process" with a view to expediting russification. the georgian newspaper, "eastern dawn", declared outright that "every inhabitant of the (georgian) republic should have a good command of the (russian) language." under the thumb of the brezhnev clique, the central committee of the georgian communist party and the council of ministers of georgia passed a resolution warning its people that "failure to understand the necessity of commanding the russian language will lead to national narrow-mindedness and backwardness. it is incompatible with the communist world outlook and the principles of soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism."

so, whoever does not learn the russian language is regarded as turning his back on "the communist world outlook" and violating "the principle of internationalism". according to the new tsars' fallacy, one may ask: had not the proletarian revolutionary teacher marx evolved the communist world outlook and upheld the principle of internationalism before he started learning the russian language?

in khrushchov's time, it was decided that russian be taught to all the primary school pupils including those living in areas of the non-russian peoples. now the brezhnev clique has taught russian at the day nurseries and kindergartens in these areas. a considerable number of schools in these areas, simply do not teach the non-russian peoples their own languages. it was disclosed in the periodical, "soviet ethnography" that "the korean language is not taught" in the middle schools in lower dargom in uzbekstan, a settlement of the korean minority. in schools where the "two-language system" is adopted, the study of the russian language is a "must", while that of the national language of the students is optional, in fact just for show.

to intensify russification, brezhnev and company went so far as to forbid non-russian peoples to use terms derived from roots of their own languages and force them to use the russian equivalents. the moldavians speak a language akin to romanian and rich in its own idioms. the new tsars now forbid them to use it and accuse those who insist on using their own of trying to substitute terms

alien to the nature of the mutual linguistic relationship among the soviet peoples for unified internationalist scientific terminology".

lenin had called on those sent to work in areas inhabited by non-russian peoples to endeavour to master the native language. in november 1919, the political bureau of the central committee of the russian communist party (bolsheviks) in a decision called on the non-ukrainian employees in soviet institutions in ukraine to learn ukrainian.

what the soviet revisionists are doing today is exactly the opposite. they go out of their way to enhance "the role of russian" in areas populated by non-russians and stress the necessity of non-russian peoples learning russian while making no mention of the need for russian employees working in non-russian territories to learn the native languages.

what the new tsars have done has given rise to most grievous consequences. the younger generation of some of the nationalities simply do not know their native languages. according to "soviet ethnography", the children of the nivkhi minority in the soviet far east "in most cases do not know their own language". the 1970 census published by the soviet central statistical board shows that half of the population of the soviet minorities, the evenki, mansi, nivkhi, selkupy, the saami, udegeitsy, orochi, yukagir and two-thirds of the itelmen do not speak their own languages.

an ukrainian literary critic has complained that "we see ukrainian culture and language being pushed into a secondary, 'losing' position". in the soviet union, great russian chauvinism "has produced much contempt and even hatred for it (the ukrainian)" and the ukrainian language is virtually banished from the daily life, and those individuals who use it in the cities only become the butt of derision".

the soviet central television in a programme on september 27, 1974 disclosed that two of its viewers wrote to it complaining: "in the ukraine, byelorussia and moldavia, there are practically no native languages in use." brezhnev has even claimed that the compulsory study of russian and the elimination of other languages have brought about "a new historical entity of men -- the soviet people -- has become a reality". that is to say, in the soviet union today whoever fails to know russian is not a member of the soviet people -- the "historical entity of man". "is this good or bad?" he raised the question and answered himself, "it is good, it is very good, indeed excl."

on the question of russian, brezhnev and the like have not only revealed their features of great russian chauvinism but have exposed their new tsars' ambition to dominate the world. the book "the rapprochement of nationalities and national languages in the u.s.s.r." published in the soviet union openly declares that "each new epoch is

characterized by a certain most prevalent language of its own" and that "the period of mature capitalism and its growth into imperialism ensured the domination, never seen before, of the english language". it said: "a new period now begins with the expansion of the social role and significance of the great russian language on a world-wide scale." this has brought home to the fact that with the aggression and expansion by the new tsars all over the world the unprecedented domination of russian in the world will be guaranteed.

in fact, the new tsars have established the "unprecedented domination" of the russian language in some countries under their control. some member nations of the "socialist community" have been forced to make the study of the russian language "one of the primary tasks of all young people" and to declare that "no effort should be spared" to unfold "the movement to study the russian language" as "an undertaking of the whole people". the brezhnev clique gleefully announced: "the need has arisen for an unified language for international intercourse, which under the conditions of the u.s.s.r. and the whole socialist community is naturally the russian language."

the people of all nationalities in the soviet union have begun to be aware of the new tsars' forcible russification through the banning of non-russian national languages, and resisted it ever more vigorously. an ukrainian writer pointed out that the soviet revisionists' linguistic policy is to "eliminate scores of national languages and replace them with a single language". in a petition denouncing the soviet revisionists' "reactionary linguistic policy", 17 mothers of pre-school children in the ukrain republic pointed out that this policy is contrary to the constitution and leninism". in the three republics along the baltic sea, "there is widespread reluctance to use the russian language". in a report on april 27, 1973, the soviet paper "soviet moldavia" disclosed that to date, there were still quite a number of people who "do not want to take into consideration the objectively existing need for the study of two languages -- moldavian and russian". in kiev, odessa, ivan-frankovsk and other major ukrain cities, there occurred mass demonstrations calling for enforcing equality between the ukrain and russian languages in ukraine.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sanmugathasan Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

sanmugathasan, general secretary of the ceylon communist party, today send a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

on behalf of the ceylon communist party and myself, i express heartfelt condolences on the sad death of comrade kang sheng.

Sri Lanka Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

sirima r.d. bandaranaike, prime minister of sri lanka, sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved to learn of the death of his excellency mr. kang sheng. on behalf of the government and people of sri lanka and on my own behalf, i extend to you my deepest sympathies at this sad loss. i would through you also extend my sincere condolences to his bereaved family.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Ice Hockey Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

the south sweden combination ice hockey team, led by folke lindstrom, left here for home by air today after winding up its friendly visit to china.

during their stay in china, the swedish friends visited peking, changchun and harbin, and were warmly welcomed by chinese people wherever they went.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

President Nguyen Huu Tho Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, sent a message on december 17 to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

i have learned with deep grief of the death of his excellency kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the people of south viet nam, the south viet nam national front for liberation and in my own name, i express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the central committee of the communist party of china, the national people's congress, the chinese people and the family of his excellency kang sheng.

Chairman Truong Chinh Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, sent a message on december 17 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we are deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam and in my own name, i convey deep condolences to you, and through you, to the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, the chinese people and the family of comrade kang sheng.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chairman Robaya Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

salem robaya ali, deputy secretary-general of the united political organization -- national front and chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen, yesterday sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, extending condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we are deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. we share your mourning over this sad event.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

President of Yugoslav Federal Assembly Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 19, 1975)

kiro gligorov, president of the assembly of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

having got knowledge of the recent death of vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, kang sheng, i should like to convey to you, on behalf of the assembly of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and in my own name, our profound condolences upon the loss of this outstanding social and political worker and statesman.

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DISCUSSION OF "WATER MARGIN"

Persevere in Class Struggle and Oppose Class Conciliation

- Refuting three kinds of erroneous viewpoints in the study of Water Margin

by

Hsin Feng (辛 风)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 10, 1975)

Chairman Mao teaches us, "It is necessary to use the viewpoint of class and class struggle and the method of class analysis to look at and analyze everything." When studying works of classical literature, it is also necessary to start from this basic viewpoint of Marxism--class struggle--to analyze the stand, viewpoint, thought and feeling expressed by the authors in such works. However, prior to the great cultural revolution, large numbers of commentaries on the Water Margin departed from the Marxist class theory to embellish the capitulationists and eulogize the capitulationist line publicized and extolled by the Water Margin. Because of this, they confused the principled bounds between the two classes, two lines and two kinds of ideology and sank into the quagmire of class conciliation. In the important struggle now going on in the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin on the political and ideological battlefront, the thoroughgoing criticism of the theory of class conciliation is of great significance toward developing Marxist literary and art criticism, strengthening the study of theory, and combating and guarding against revisionism.

Repudiating the Allegation That Capitulation in Humiliation Is a "Reflection of the Essence of Peasant Revolution"

For the sake of publicizing and extolling the capitulationist line, this teaching material by negative example--Water Margin--actually describes capitulation

as the sole correct "way out" for the peasant insurgent army and the "proper course" "to give up evil and return to virtue." Instead of criticizing and repudiating this fallacy, some commentators hold that the acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment by the Liangshan insurgent army under the control of Sung Chiang is "the reflection of the essence of peasant revolution" and "the limitation of the peasants." This is a serious distortion of the essence of peasant revolution.

The principal contradiction in feudal society is the contradiction between the peasantry and the landlord class. Unable to forbear ruthless exploitation and oppression from the landlord class, the broad masses of peasants are bound to rise in struggle and develop such struggle into war. "Such war can only be a life-or-death one." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. I, p. 585) The broad masses of destitute peasants deeply understand that capitulation in humiliation is a road to death, and only resolute struggle is the sole way out. Leafing through the history of the several thousand years long class struggle in China, how many chapters are about the peasant heroes who fought dauntlessly to the end! During the Yellow Turban Uprising at the end of Han, in the battle for Ch'üyang, the insurgent army fought heroically against the enemy to the end. In the T'ang Dynasty, the insurgents under Huang Ch'ao fought a bitter war against the feudal ruling class, and in the end, over 1,000 men died as martyrs at the Valley of Wolves and Tigers in the Tai Mountain. In the battle for the defense of the Celestial Capital, over 10,000 men of the peasant insurgent army of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo fought bravely till their death, and after the city was captured, many burned themselves to death to show their lofty revolutionary integrity. The feats of peasant insurgent heroes who dauntlessly fought to the end forever encouraged their revolutionary successors to launch uninterrupted attacks against the reactionaries. Has this anything in common with capitulationism eulogized in the Water Margin? Again, regarding those who were constantly disparaged by the Water Margin, such as Li K'uei and the three heroes of the Juan family who were born in destitution, hadn't they also risen in revolution because they were unable to forbear government oppression? T'ien Hu, Wang Ch'ing and Fang La, the leaders of the three peasant insurgent armies frenziedly suppressed by Sung Chiang, all waged life-or-death wars against the feudal dynasty and finally laid down their lives for the revolutionary cause. They had not such "limitation" as capitulation to the class enemy!

Many commentators of the Water Margin looked upon Sung Chiang, the careerist of the landlord class who wormed his way into the peasant insurgent army, as the representative of the peasantry, and hence arbitrarily ascribed his betrayal of the peasant revolution to the limitation of the peasantry. This idealist conclusion drawn from conjecture confused the principled bounds of the peasantry and the landlord class.

The peasant revolution dealt heavy blows to reactionary rule and gave impetus to the development of productive forces in feudal society. Its high merit and great achievements could not be obliterated. This was a reflection of the essence of peasant revolution. Naturally, the peasantry had its limitation. Such limitation was mainly manifested in that the peasantry was not the representative of new productive forces and relations of production. At that time, it was not led by an advanced political party,

and could not use a new social system to replace the old feudal system. Consequently, the failure of the peasant revolution became unavoidable. However, failure is not tantamount to capitulation. Capitulation to the enemy and the limitation of the peasantry are two things entirely different by nature. How can defeat in unswerving struggle and capitulation in pursuit of high ranks and great wealth be described as one and the same thing!? How can the crime of pursuing capitulationism by a landlord element who had wormed his way into the peasant revolution be planted on the peasant insurgent army!?

Some Water Margin commentators also outlined by false accusation the capitulation in humiliation of the peasant insurgent forces to the feudal dynasty as a "historical law." As a matter of fact, there were several hundred major and minor peasant uprisings in Chinese history. Those genuine revolutionary leaders of peasant uprisings and the broad masses of fighters all fought heroically, tenaciously and dauntlessly against the landlord class. Moreover, with the peasantry viewed as a whole, from the uprisings under Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang at the end of Ch'in up to the peasant war of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo in the Ch'ing Dynasty, the struggle of the peasantry against the landlord class rose and fell but never came to a standstill. Although they failed again and again, they always unremittingly summed up their experience and carried on fighting. Their political programs became more and more clearcut, and their strategy of struggle was made more and more perfect. The struggle was raised to a higher and higher plane and waged on a larger and larger scale. Therefore, they were not afraid of defeat for there was an endless column of successors to those fallen, and they never surrendered. This is the basic law governing the revolutionary struggle of the peasants.

Repudiating the Allegation That the Correct Line of the Liangshan Insurgent Army "Is Inseparable from Sung Chiang"

In the 71st chapter of the Water Margin, there is a "passage" about "the goodness of Liangshanpo alone." It vociferously advcoates class harmony and nonsensically claims that with "all quarters sharing the same territory and men of different surnames in one family," the Liangshan insurgent army "has no discrepancy in mood, courage, honesty and faith." Some commentators fully endorse this picture of conciliation of class antagonisms and false fraternity saying: "Here, everyone is equal politically. 'The descendants of imperial households and divinity, men of wealth, army officers and government officials,' and even the 'hunters and fishermen' are classless, and 'they address each other as brethren with no distinction made of the eminent and the lowly'." This actually has embellished Liangshanpo under the control of Sung Chiang as an idealist state with no distinctions.

As a matter of fact, in class society, class struggle in society is bound to be reflected within the revolutionary ranks in the form of struggle in line, and there can be no exception to this both in ancient and modern times. In the peasant insurgent army of Liangshan, there was at all times the struggle between the two antagonistic classes and the two antagonistic lines on the question of whether or not to oppose the emperor and to accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment. With the revolutionaries Ch'ao Kai, Li K'uei, Wu Yung and the three brave men of the Juan family on the one side, and the capitulationists Sung Chiang, Lu Chun-i, Tai Tsung, Yen Ch'ing, etc., on the other side, a

violent struggle had developed. Some Water Margin commentators should analyze these struggles and lay bare the author's deception. However, they ignored these facts, played up Liangshanpo under the control of Sung Chiang as a classless fraternity of equality and harmony, and identified this "ideal realm as most lofty." This was precisely what Engels had long ago revealed: "What is left is but an old tune: Let there be love! Let us embrace each other with no distinctions made of sex and social standing--let all drink merrily in harmony!" (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. IV, p. 236) This is entirely the viewpoint of the theory of the dying out of class struggle.

Among some commentaries on the Water Margin in the past, besides the above-mentioned tendencies, even more sang the praises of Sung Chiang. They alleged that "the prosperity of Liangshanpo under the leadership of the correct political line and military line is inseparable from Sung Chiang." Sung Chiang was disguised as the representative of the correct line.

Sung Chiang came to the mountain when the Liangshan peasant revolution army led by Ch'ao Kai was already in an excellent situation. Soon after the subjugation of "commoner scholar" Wang Lun's isolationist line, Ch'ao Kai and some revolutionary leaders had laid down for the Liangshan insurgent army a revolutionary line. They put forward the political program of "making concerted effort to band together for justice," made up their minds "to rival the emperor of Great Sung," and were resolved "to kill all unfair people in the world and rid the world of all unfair things." They shouted the resonant battlecry: "Carry the war to the Eastern Capital to seize the throne from that bird." The content of this line was to unite for the overthrow of the feudal emperor and the establishment of their own political power. Guided precisely by this line, band after band of revolutionary forces converged to Liangshan. The struggle of the insurgent army won one victory after another, and there emerged a prosperous scene full of vigor and vitality at Liangshan.

But as soon as the landlord element Sung Chiang came to Liangshan, he promptly made preparations to revise this line. In the name of the mandate of Heaven, he made up rumors and usurped military power. He recruited deserters and turncoats, dealt blows to the revolutionaries, and devised all ways and means to usurp and seize leadership. Afterward, as arranged by the author of Water Margin, Ch'ao Kai died of an arrow wound, and Sung Chiang became "the head of the stronghold." He flagrantly changed the whole of Ch'ao Kai's revolutionary line into the capitulationist line for opposing corrupt officials only but not the emperor and for accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment. Due to his betrayal, a peasant insurgent army full of vitality for striking blows at the feudal dynasty was finally turned into an army for defending the imperial court, and it successively suppressed the other three peasant insurgent armies under T'ien Hu, Wang Ch'ing and Fang La. Sung Chiang completely betrayed Ch'ao Kai's revolutionary line and pushed an out-and-out capitulationist line. Those who claimed that Sung Chiang was the representative of the correct line had entirely called black white and stood truth on its head.

Some Water Margin commentators alleged that Sung Chiang carried out the correct line mainly on two grounds. Their first basis of argument was that Sung Chiang had extended the revolutionary [illegible] Did Sung Chiang extend the revolutionary cause? He brought groups of people to the mountain, and these people were either aristocratic landlords or court officials. Sung Chiang

brought them to the mountain for the purposes of organizing counter-revolutionary followers, extending the capitulationist forces and pushing the capitulationist line. Sung Chiang held them in high esteem and gave them important appointments. After he brought the big landlord Lu Chun-i to the mountain, he immediately made him Second in Command. Some leaders who were of low birth and had rendered distinguished service in the founding of the Liangshan base area but were unwilling to capitulate were demoted again and again, and whenever there were people joining the upper ranks, their positions were moved further down. As a result, among the leading members of the Liangshan insurgent army, over half was made up of officials from the imperial court. This greatly extended the influence of the capitulationists and seriously weakened and repressed the strength of the revolutionaries, thus enabling Sung Chiang to push his capitulationist line in the end.

The second basis of argument of some commentators was that under the leadership of Sung Chiang, the Liangshan insurgent army scored "brilliant victories" in the struggle against the enemy. It was true that after a series of battles the Liangshan peasant insurgent army had twice beaten T'ung Kuan and thrice defeated Kao Ch'iu. However, this was the result of the heroism of the revolutionaries who fought shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy, and was not due to the distinguished leadership of this capitulationist Sung Chiang. The renegade Sung Chiang could not be credited with the military exploits of the revolutionaries. Actually, in order to pave the way to capitulation, Sung Chiang often played the counter-revolutionary role of impeding the battles against Kao Ch'iu, T'ung Kuan and their ilk by disallowing the insurgent army to pursue and destroy the enemy and fight a battle of annihilation.

Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu both belonged to the landlord class. The difference lay in that Kao Ch'iu was a well-fed dog with vested interest at the imperial court, while Sung Chiang was a hungry dog driveling for office and power. The struggle between them was entirely a struggle for power and gain with one faction pitting against another within the landlord class. But their common class stand also determined that they were both loyal to the Sung court under the House of Chao and deeply hostile to the peasant uprisings. This determined that one day they would join hands in doing evil things. Look, after Kao Ch'iu was captured by the revolutionaries, Sung Chiang personally untied him, kowtowed to him, and apologized for "the crime punishable by death." He gave a banquet to allay the latter's fears, played games together, and escorted him down the mountain with lavish gifts. Starting from their common aim to smother the peasant revolution, hadn't Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu embraced each other? This was a despicable act of betrayal based on "combining two into one"!

Summing up the above,Liangshan owed its real "prosperity" to the correct line carried out by Ch'ao Kai and other revolutionaries, while the destruction of the Liangshan cause and the three other revolutionary armies was the crime of the capitulationist line pushed by Sung Chiang.

Repudiating the Allegation That "Loyalty and Justice" Form the "Broad Ideological Base" for the Liangshan Insurgent Army To Accept the Offer of Amnesty and Enlistment

Some Water Margin commentators also held "the feudal orthodox idea of loyalty to the sovereign was an idea extensively embraced among the heroes of the Water Margin." They also did not make a class analysis of "justice" at Liangshan, but broadly claimed that "the idea of 'righteousness' was more extensively embraced by the heroes of the Liangshan uprising." They therefore came to the conclusion that "loyalty and justice" formed the "broad ideological base" for the Liangshan insurgent army to accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment. This question of principle must be clearly debated.

Social being determines social consciousness. Different classes have different ideologies. Out of the need to consolidate its reactionary rule, the landlord class advocates the "divine right of kings," publicizes that sovereign right is sacred and inviolable, and vigorously create public opinion for "loyalty to the sovereign." However, the peasantry ruthlessly ruled by the feudal landlord class urgent want to crush the order of feudal rule and topple the political power of the landlord class. Through the practice of struggle, they shape up naive materialism and recognize the nonsense of the so-called "divine right of kings." Therefore, they show no faith in the mandate of Heaven and dare to make revolution. They do not defend the emperor but oppose him. The two classes have two kinds of ideology. With one "loyal to the sovereign" and the other "opposed to the sovereign," the two are sharply opposed to each other and clearly distinguishable.

There were the two major camps of the revolutionaries and the capitulationists at Liangshan. They represented different classes and carried out different lines. Fundamentally there could not be any common ideological base between them. Sung Chiang was a pious scion of the landlord class and a loyal disciple of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. He pinned his hope for "promotion in ranks and degree of nobility" on the Sung Court under the House of Chao. He wormed his way into Liangshan for the purpose of waiting for the offer of amnesty and enlistment, so that one day he could sell his service to Huitsung of Sung, the reactionary chieftain of the landlord class. Sung Chiang's very interests were related to the Sung Court under the House of Chao as each breath is to the next. It was logical that his mind was laden with orthodox ideas and the idea of loyalty to the sovereign. However, as far as the revolutionaries were concerned, they rose in revolt precisely for the purpose of overthrowing the feudal rule. Before Ch'ao Kai came to the mountain, the founder of the Liangshan revolutionary army burned down his manor, and made up his mind "to show courage by declaring himself king." Li K'uei again and again declared, "Since we have so many men and horses under our command, we have nothing to fear even if we rise in revolt! Let elder brother Ch'ao Kai be the emperor of Great Sung.... Would that be nice!" They not only despised the emperor but were also determined to take his place. These revolutionaries had no "orthodox idea" whatsoever! How could it be said that "the feudal orthodox ideas and the idea of loyalty to the sovereign" were "extensively embraced" among them?

The only basis which some commentators could produce to demonstrate that the revolutionaries had the idea of "loyalty to the sovereign" was the two folk songs sung by Juan the Fifth and Juan the Seventh: "Kill all the cruel officials and corrupt officials and loyally serve the government of the House of Chao." "First get hold of the head of Militia Commissioner Ho T'ao and go to the capital to present it to the Chao Emperor." Actually, this could not be taken as evidence. The Juan brothers were destitute fishermen by origin and had played an active part in robbing the ill-acquired wealth in the form of birthday presents. After they came to the mountain, they fought heroically and were unwilling to capitulate. When the offer of amnesty and enlistment was made by the imperial court the first time, Juan the Seventh drowned the "imperial envoy" Minister Ch'en and drank all the "imperial wine." Together with other revolutionaries, he thwarted the plot of the Sung Court to bring about capitulation. Was there anything in common between this revolutionary action to show contempt for the feudal court and the ideology conveyed by the words of the folk songs? These songs were arbitrarily imposed on the Juan brothers by the author. How could they represent their ideological essence? How could they be used as the basis to show that the revolutionaries of Liangshanpo had the idea of "loyalty to the sovereign"?

Although both the revolutionaries and capitulationists of Liangshan constantly talked in terms of "justice," yet the same word "justice" had distinctly different class contents. In advocating "justice," Ch'ao Kai and other revolutionaries meant "making concerted efforts to band together for justice," uniting for uprising and rebelling against the reactionaries. The "justice" publicized by Sung Chiang referred purely to the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. It required people to strictly observe the order of the sovereign and his ministers, the senior and the junior and the degree of responsibility. Such "justice" was subordinated to and in the service of "loyalty," and was entirely for upholding the interests of the landlord class. Before Sung Chiang came to Liangshan, he "thought little of his fortune in his enthusiasm for justice." He used "justice" to carry out speculative business, fish for reputation, win over people and raise his prestige so as to provide himself with a ladder to become a "high-ranking minister" in the Sung Court under the House of Chao in the future. After he wormed his way into Liangshan, he again used "justice" to win over the capitulationists and extend his reacitonary influence. He also used "justice" to repress and curb the revolutionaries and force them to obey the baton of the "elder brother."

However, some Water Margin commentators deliberately took out the class content from "justice," and broadly alleged that there was great "universality" of "righteousness" among the heroes of the Liangshan Uprising. This likewise gave vigorous publicity to the theory of class conciliation.

The Water Margin described that the revolutionaries were time and again opposed to the acceptance of amnesty and enlistment, but in the end they "heeded what elder brother Sung Chiang said" on the ground of "justice." What was actually a principled struggle was thus "reconciled" with this "justice" of the landlord class. Li K'uei was very strong in revolutionary spirit, but when he was on his deathbed and Sung Chiang told him that he had taken poisoned wine, he did not offer any resistance. On the contrary he

said that after death, "I would still be an imp under you, my elder brother." He was willing to "loyally" die as a martyr for the Sung Dynasty together with his "elder brother leader." The strategist Wu Yung was wise and resourceful, and was good at examining how things stood. He had again and again enabled the insurgent army to get out of a predicament to seize victory. However, after Sung Chiang's death, he was so befuddled by "justice" that he rushed to Liaoerhwa and hanged himself in front of tomb of his "sworn brother" Sung Chiang to show his "sense of loyalty and justice." These episodes were fabricated by the author out of the need to eulogize Sung Chiang's capitulationist line, and the "justice" of the landlord class was deliberately used as a panacea to reconcile the struggle between the two classes, two lines and two kinds of ideology within the Liangshan insurgent army. Instead of criticizing this reactionary fallacy of the author, some Water Margin commentators actually made use of it as a basis to show that there was an extensive "idea of righteousness" in the Liangshan insurgent army. They thus ran counter to the Marxist viewpoint of class struggle and confused the principled bounds of the two kinds of ideology of the antagonistic classes.

Lenin once pointed out, "The most important content of opportunism is the idea of class cooperation." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol. II, p. 648) In the past, some Water Margin commentators obliterated the principled bounds of the two classes, two lines and two kinds of ideology in the Liangshan insurgent army, and linked the antagonistic sides together to abolish struggle and publicize reconciliation. This reflected the opportunist or revisionist trend of thought. The question of prime importance to the revolution is to distinguish between the enemy, ourselves and our friends. With the enemy, ourselves and our friends distinguished, it is possible to discern the object and motive force of revolution and lead revoltuion to victory. The theory of class conciliation confuses the dividing line of classes, upsets the class camp, blurs the class consciousness of the masses, and benumbs the revolutionary fighting spirits of the people. At the present stage, it is actually an important means for the revisionists and the bourgeoisie to wage class struggle against the proletariat and an ideological weapon for the restoration of capitalism by revisionism.

After liberation the appearance of the theory of class conciliation in the study of Water Margin was not a matter of coincidence, but a product of the pushing of the revisionist line by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company consistently advocated the theory of class conciliation, the theory of class harmony and the theory of the dying out of class struggle to counter the Marxist theory of class struggle. They used "combining two into one" to oppose "one dividing into two," and vigorously created counter-revolutionary public opinion for the restoration of capitalism. This revisionist trend of thought will inevitably be reflected in the various spheres of the superstructure. Because some of our comrades have not properly transformed their world outlook and have contravened the Marxist class-struggle viewpoint, they have been fooled as a result and become the prisoners of revisionist ideas. We should firmly bear in mind this serious lesson.

All revisionists are necessarily capitulationists who practice class capitulation at home and national capitulation in foreign relations. Under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they are bound to

disguise themselves as revolutionaries so as to deceive the others, hide themselves in the revolutionary ranks and push the capitulationist line. Only by taking class struggle as the key link, consistently and untiringly criticizing the bourgeoisie, revisionism, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the theory of the dying out of class struggle, and thoroughly wiping out the pernicious influence of the theory of class conciliation can we see through their reactionary essence, and wage tit-for-tat struggle against them. Let us adhere to the Marxist theory of class struggle, hold high the banner of revolution and criticism, and steadily forge ahead!

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Combine Criticism and Discussion of Water Margin With Study of Theory

- initial experience acquired by the CCP Committee of the Hutung Shipyard in organizing the masses to criticize the Water Margin

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, November 15, 1975)

The Party Committee of the Shanghai Hutung Shipyard organized the cadres and workers to deepen their study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to actively criticize the Water Margin. They used the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to analyze the essence of the Water Margin in publicizing the capitulationist line and criticize Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and the like for their crimes in pushing class capitulationism at home and national capitulationism in foreign relations, thus further enhancing the ability of the cadres and masses to distinguish the revolutionaries from the capitulationists and the correct line from the incorrect line, strengthening their consciousness in combating and guarding against revisionism, and promoting the unremitting deepening of the study of theory.

The initial experience acquired by the CCP Committee of the Shanghai Hutung Shipyard in the criticism of the Water Margin is as follows:

It Is Necessary To Have a Specific Guiding Ideology

When the criticism of the Water Margin began, some of the cadres lacked confidence because it was difficult to combine the study of theory with the criticism of the Water Margin and to arrange them for the purpose. Where did the problem lie? It lay in that some people did not look upon the criticism of the Water Margin as an important content in combating and guarding against revisionism on the political front and that they failed to see the close relationship between the discussion of the Water Margin and the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

For the sake of solving this question, the Party committee of the shipyard studied over and over again Chairman Mao's instructions on the question of theory and the criticism of the Water Margin, and investigated the relationship between the criticism of the Water Margin and the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat from the plane of combating and guarding against revisionism. Through study they realized that all revisionists are capitulationists and that the criticism of capitulationists is for the sake of enhancing our ability to distinguish between genuine and false revolutionaries so that we would not be hoodwinked by the revisionist elements who are disguised as revolutionaries but are actually counter-revolutionaries. The lesson of the failure of the Liangshan peasant insurgent army shows that a fortress is most vulnerable when attacked from within. The Liangshan insurgent army could not be toppled by Kao Ch'iu's cold-blooded suppression, but Sung Chiang's capitulationist line disintegrated this insurgent force in no time. This teaches people by negative example that the success or failure of a revolution depends first on what line is implemented and who is exercising leadership. These two questions are precisely what we must solve when studying the theory

of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Water Margin has precisely provided us with a teaching material by negative example on these two questions for our studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

After this was clearly understood, the Party committee of the shipyard called many meetings of Party branch secretaries, held cadre study classes, and repeatedly pointed out: The criticism of the Water Margin is a component of the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and both are aimed at combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is necessary to mobilize extensively the masses and let the people know. The Party committee of the shipyard also required the Party organizations at all levels to rely firmly on the ranks of worker-theorists, boldly mobilize the masses and find out various ways to closely integrate the criticism of the Water Margin with the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under the guidance of this ideology, the ranks of worker-theorists were extremely active in the power workshop, the ship-body workshop and the installation workshop. The masses were more swiftly mobilized and various ways to criticize and discuss the Water Margin were found.

The Party committee of the shipyard summed up in good time the experiences of these three workshops and called experience exchange meetings to popularize them to the whole shipyard. The Party committee also went on to print scores of articles of higher quality selected from the articles written by workers in criticism of the Water Margin for the reference of the staff members and workers. The Party general branches of various workshops also adopted the methods of setting up typical examples, summing up experience and holding exchange meetings to enable the activities to criticize and discuss the Water Margin to spread swiftly. At present, the various workshops of the whole shipyard are enthusiastically discussing more than ten special topics, and such discussion is closely linked up with the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The CCP Committee of the Shanghai Hutung Shipyard realizes that so long as the criticism of the Water Margin is grasped as an important component of the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, many articles can be written in the criticism and discussion of the Water Margin.

Develop Case Discussion and Stand for Group Study

In the course of criticizing the Water Margin, the CCP Committee of the Hutung Shipyard paid special attention to case discussion. Attention was paid to guiding the masses to raise questions in an endeavor to link them with the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and education in the basic line of the Party.

At first, when studying the causes of the defeat of the Liangshan insurgent peasant army, the masses aired differing views. Under the leadership of the Party committee, the ranks of worker-theorists guided this question to the line for analysis, and by exposing the capitulationist line of Sung Chiang, pointed out that the fundamental cause of the success or failure of a revolution lay in the correctness or incorrectness of the line. A correct line would bring victory to the revolution, otherwise the revolution would fail. With a complete capitulationist line, Sung Chiang brought about the defeat of the Liangshan peasant uprising. The theorist ranks further guided the masses to study the relationship of leadership with the line so as to make

people understand that only when the leadership was in the hands of the proletariat could the revolutionary line be implemented. Because the capitulationist Sung Chiang usurped and seized leadership in the Liangshan insurgent army, the revolutionary line of rebellion of the insurgent army was changed. By means of analysis and discussion, the masses raised their consciousness in struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the course of criticizing the Water Margin, the Party committee of the shipyard paid attention to guiding the cadres and the masses to link up the realities of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, thus arousing their socialist enthusiasm and raising their consciousness in adhering to the basic line of the Party. The workers stated, "We must build 10,000-ton class vessels one by one and we must occupy the spheres of the superstructure one by one. We must build large ships with 10,000-ton zeal and we must also study theory with 10,000-ton zeal." Study and criticism gave further impetus to the struggle for production. In September this year, the total output value and commodity value of the whole shipyard amounted to the highest level since the inception of the shipyard.

Should group study be maintained? This was an important question placed before the ranks of worker-theorists since the commencement of criticism of the Water Margin. Since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, the shipyard has formed a theorist contingent to take up the study of philosophy, political economy, history, literature, education and international problems. After the criticism of Water Margin started, some people thought that their fields of research had not much to do with the criticism of the Water Margin, they thus relaxed their hold on their own fields of research, and some also called for "changing their line of work." The Party committee of the shipyard studied this question and held that if the working class wanted to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, it should occupy all the spheres of the superstructure and there should be no interruption in group research. The criticism of the Water Margin involved questions in all spheres of theory, could be linked with different fields of research, and is also conducive to deepening research in different fields.

Based on this guiding thought of the Party committee of the shipyard, the philosophy group is engaged in the study of the struggle between the two lines of knowledge of idealism and materialism in the Liangshan insurgent army. The political economy group is engaged in the study of changes in class relations within the Liangshan insurgent army and the social foundation which enabled Sung Chiang to push his capitulationist line. The history group is engaged in the study the laws governing the struggle between the revolutionaries and capitulationists from the three aspects of the international communist movement, the Party history and the history of peasant revolutions. The international problems group analyzes the process, characteristics and law of the capitulation of Soviet revisionism to the bourgeoisie. The literature group studies how to use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to appraise classical literary works. The education group studies how the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius serve the capitulationist line. The study of these problems is all carried out around this main theme of combating and guarding against revisionism and has become a component of the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Consistently and Untiringly Study Marxism

The deepening of the criticism of the Water Margin enables people to more fully realize the importance of studying works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. In order to criticize capitulationists and the capitulationist line accurately and thoroughly, it is necessary to have a sharp weapon for making criticism. According to the workers of the Hutung Shipyard, the reason that so many people have for a long time been unable to distinguish that this book Water Margin publicizes capitulationism is that they fail to truly grasp the Marxist world outlook and methodology. In order to accept this lesson, we must consistently and untiringly study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

Under the guidance of the Party committee of the shipyard, the theorist ranks of many workshops studied Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Analysis of Classes in Chinese Society" so as to analyze the principal characters of Liangshanpo and explain their class standing and political attitude. In the course of study and discussion, efforts were made to grasp the Marxist method of class analysis.

In the course of criticizing the Water Margin, whether or not one was guided by Marxism made a lot of difference. Some problems which triggered endless controversy at first were readily solved with the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. For example, some shifts and teams in their discussions brought forth this question: Both the "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" and the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice" contain the word "justice." What is the difference between them? On this question, each had his own view, and such views could not be unified. Later, all sat down to study this passage in Anti-Dühring: "All moral theories have been hitherto the product, in the last analysis, of the economic conditions of society obtaining at that time. And as society has hitherto moved in class antagonisms, morality has always been class morality." This passage enlightened everybody. Different classes always attributed different content to this same word "justice." What Sung Chiang called "justice" was the justice of Confucius and the morality of the exploiting classes. What Ch'ao Kai called "justice" was used by the peasantry to resist the feudal system. Given this kind of study, the understanding of everybody was raised and their thinking was unified.

The experiences of these shifts and teams also show that works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao must be studied constantly and repeatedly, and it is not enough to study them just once or twice. Since 1972, workers of the fourth work team of the valve parts workshop had studied the Critique of the Gotha Program six times, and after the criticism of Water Margin began, they still felt that it was difficult to understand and decided to study it again. After studying, they discovered that Sung Chiang's idea of "opposing corrupt officials only but not against the emperor" was quite similar to the thought of the Lassallean faction which worshipped the reactionary Prussian government, and that both of them practiced capitulationism. Marx's theory of the state hit the mortal wound of Sung Chiang's political program and enabled people to see light, and make more thoroughgoing criticism. They said, "Each time we study the classic writings of Marxism we are able to acquire new gains. We must study them all our life and must never stop studying them."

Based on the urgent desire of the cadres and the masses to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, the Party committee of the shipyard has operated different kinds of reading classes. In the process of criticizing Water Margin people mainly study theory in the reading class and link such study with the criticism of Water Margin. Already more than eight terms of reading classes for cadres at the work section level and above have been held. Most of the workshops have run political evening schools and made use of spare time to guide the old workers in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Many workers of shifts and teams have also organized their own spare-time study classes. The criticism of Water Margin has produced new tasks and contents for reading and study and is giving impetus to constantly deepening the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

- By Our Own Reporter(s)

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MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR K'ANG SHENG

Peking Solemn Ceremony Pays Respects to Late Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1975)

a solemn ceremony was held here this afternoon to pay last respects to the late comrade kang sheng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

flags were flown at half-mast in mourning throughout the country today.

the memorial ceremony was held in the great hall of the people in a solemn atmosphere. a streamer hung at the entrance to the hall read: "comrade kang sheng, chinese people's great proletarian revolutionary and glorious fighter against revisionism, is immortal excl." a portrait of the late comrade kang sheng framed in black was hung and an urn containing his ashes draped with the flag of the communist party of china was placed in the hall.

there were wreaths from the great leader chairman mao and the c.p.c. central committee.

there were also wreaths from other party and state leaders chu teh, chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, soong ching ling, chang chun-chiao, wei kuo-ching, liu po-cheng, chiang ching, hsu shih-yu, hua kuo-feng, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, wang tung-hsing, chen yung-kuei, chen hsi-lien, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, yao wen-yuan, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin, kuo mo-jo, chang ting-cheng, ngapo ngawang-jigme and yu chiu-li.

wreaths were also presented by the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council, the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, the general office of the c.p.c. central committee, the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee, the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee, the party school of the c.p.c. central committee, the all-china federation of trade unions, the hsinhua news agency, the people's daily, the red flag journal, the kwangming daily, the central broadcasting administration, the bureau for the translation of marx-engels-lenin-stalin's works of the c.p.c. central committee, the general

office of the n.p.c. standing committee, the supreme people's court, the ministry of foreign affairs, the ministry of public security, the ministry of public health, the general office of the state council, the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, the headquarters of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. general political department, the p.l.a. general logistics department, the general office of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, the shanghai trade union council, the c.p.c. shantung provincial committee, the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, the c.p.c. shensi provincial committee, the shensi provincial revolutionary committee and the c.p.c. yenan city committee.

attending the ceremony were party and state leaders wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, tsai chang, ulanfu, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, ku mu and sun chien; vice-chairmen of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee shen yen-ping and pebala gelieh-namje, president of the supreme people's court chiang hua, leading members of various departments, and 5,000 representatives of various circles.

wang hung-wen, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, presided over the ceremony, which started with funeral music and the gathering standing in silent tribute. yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, delivered a memorial speech.

comrade yeh chien-ying said: "with profound grief, we today mourn the death of comrade kang sheng, a dedicated revolutionary fighter of the chinese people, a fine member of the communist party of china and a party and state leader beloved by the people of the whole country."

he said: "under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao, comrade kang sheng made outstanding contributions to the consolidation and development of the marxist communist party of china, to the defence of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, to the strengthening of party building ideologically, theoretically and organizationally, to the building of the party's security work and confidential secretarial work, to the overthrow of the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism and the victory of the new democratic revolution, to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of the socialist revolution and construction, and to the strengthening of our party's unity with the marxist-

leninist parties and organizations the world over and the struggle against modern revisionism."

he continued: "during the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, in the struggles against revisionism and opportunism at home and abroad over the past few decades and in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, comrade kang sheng firmly upheld the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, resolutely implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and fought valiantly and unswervingly, setting an example for the whole party to learn from."

comrade yeh chien-ying said: "comrade kang sheng, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and a glorious fighter against revisionism, is gone forever. we must translate our grief into strength. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, we must take class struggle as the key link, conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism, build china into a powerful modern socialist state and win victory for the cause of communism. unite to win still greater victories."

attending the ceremony was comrade tsao yi-ou, member of the c.p.c. central committee, comrade-in-arms and widow of the late comrade kang sheng. the party and state leaders present expressed sincere sympathy to comrade tsao yi-ou and her son chang tzu-shih and others.

after the ceremony, the urn containing the ashes of comrade kang sheng was escorted to the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries by chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, ku mu and other comrades and laid there.

when comrade kang sheng was ill, party and state leaders called on him at the hospital on several occasions.

on december 18, party and state leaders paid last respects to the remains of comrade kang sheng. they included chu teh, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, chen yung-kuei, wu kuei-hsien, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, saifudin, kuo mo-jo, nieh jung-chen, chen yun, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, chang ting-cheng, ulanfu, chou chien-jen, hsu teh-heng, hu chueh-wen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen, ku mu and sun chien, vice-chairmen of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee shen yen-ping and pebala gelieh-namje, and president of the supreme people's court chiang hua.

others who paid last respects to the remains of comrade kang sheng included members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee, members of the n.p.c. standing committee, and members of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee now in peking, leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and state organs, the general departments, services and arms, the science and technology commission for national defence, military academies, the peking units and the peking garrison of the chinese p.l.a., the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and staff members of the party and government organizations, p.l.a. commanders and fighters and representatives of worker-peasant masses in peking.

on december 19 and 20, solemn ceremonies were held at the working people's palace of culture here to mourn the death of comrade kang sheng. flags were flown at half-mast in mourning at tienanmen, hsinhuamen, the working people's palace of culture and the ministry of foreign affairs. attending the ceremonies with deep grief were 15,000 workers, peasants, government cadres, students and p.l.a. commanders and fighters in the chinese capital.

in the auditorium of the palace, there were wreaths from the great leader chairman mao and the c.p.c. central committee, other party and state leaders, party, government and p.l.a. organizations and mass organization.

there were also wreaths from enver hoxha, first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, from the central committee of the communist party of burma, the central committee of the communist party of thailand, the central committee of the communist party of malaya, the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia, the political bureau of the organization of the communists of italy (marxist-leninist), as well as from the people of guinea led by ahmed sekou toure. wreaths were also presented by the diplomatic corps in peking, embassies of a number of countries in peking, foreign delegations and friendly personages now visiting china, and foreign experts, students and trainees in peking.

among those present to extend condolences were heads or members of diplomatic missions of afghanistan, burma, cambodia, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the people's democratic republic of yemen, india, iran, iraq, japan, kuwait, laos, lebanon, malaysia, nepal, pakistan, the philippines, the republic of south viet nam, sri lanka, syria, turkey, the yemen arab republic, algeria, benin, burundi, cameroon, chad, the congo, egypt, ethiopia, gabon, ghana, guinea, madagascar, mali, mauritania, morocco, niger, nigeria, rwanda, senegal, sierra leone, somalia, the sudan, tanzania, togo, tunisia, uganda, upper volta, zaire, zambia, argentina, brazil, chile, cuba, guyana, mexico, peru, venezuela, albania, austria, belgium, denmark, finland, france, the federal republic of germany,

the hellenic republic, italy, the netherlands, norway, romania, spain, sweden, switzerland, britain, yugoslavia, canada, australia and new zealand. the head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking was present to tender condolences.

also present to tender their condolences were the friendship visiting group of the workers' party of korea led by kim huan, member of the w.p.k. central committee and department director of the w.p.k. central committee with kim tae ho as its deputy leader; li chung song, vice-minister of power of the democratic people's republic of korea; the delegation of the movement of the people's united action of chile; and american friends frank coe, ruth coe and sol adler, and british friend pat adler.

attending today's ceremony were also:

members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee ting kuo-yu, ma ning, yu sang, yu hui-yung, wang cheng, wang hung-kun, pasang, fang yi, teng ying-chao, kung chao-nien, feng hsuan, liu wei, liu hsiang-ping, liu hsi-chang, chu mu-chih, chuang tse-tung, chiao kuan-hua, chen shih-chu, chen chi-han, chen mu-hua, li ta, li chiang, li ta-chang, su ching, chang tsai-chien, chang ta-chih, chang chih-ming, chang tsung-hsun, chang wei-min, chang yi-hsiang, hsiao ching-kuang, chou hung-pao, lin li-yun, lo ching-chang, chin tsu-min, chu chia-yao, keng piao, chien chih-kuang, chien cheng-ying, kuo yu-feng, chin chi-wei, tao lu-chia, chi peng-fei, wei feng-ying, tsao li-huai, su yu, fu chuan-tso, peng shao-hui, hsieh ching-yi, tsai hsiao and liao cheng-chih, ma ming, ma hsiao-liu, wang liu-sheng, yeh fei, shih shao-hua, liu hsi-yao, hsiang chung-hua, chu kuang-ya, hsiao ke, wu chung, yang kuei, yang po-lan, yang chun-sheng, yang fu-chen, chang shih-chung, chang chi-hui, sung shih-lun, hu wei, yao yi-lin, tang liang, tang wen-sheng, chien hsueh-sen, kao shu-lan, chu hui-fen, kang lin, huang wen-ming, huang tso-chen and hsieh chen-hua;

members of the n.p.c. standing committee ma cheng-chieh, ma chun-ku, wang kuan-lan, wang yeh-chiu, wang kan-chang, wang tao-yi, teng chu-min, ou tang-liang, pei shih-chang, shih liang, pai shou-yi, liu ta-nien, liu fei, chu yun-shan, hua lo-keng, chuang hsi-chuan, yen chi-tzu, yang tung-chun, wu yu-hsun, wu leng-hsi, wu teh-feng, samatkan, chen yu-niang, chen tzu-sheng, chen yi-sung, li yen-lu, li chu-kuei, chang wen-yu, wu hsin-yu, mao yi-sheng, lin chiao-chih, lo shu-chang, chi fang, chou shih-chao, chao chung-yao, chao chun-chen, jung yi-jen, hu tzu-ang, hu sheng, hu yu-chih, yin cheng-chung, kuo ying-fu, hao liang, kang ke-ching, tung chia-keng, tung chi-wu, fu yu-fang, fu chiu-tao, tung ti-chou, tseng sheng, tseng chih and hsieh li-fu;

members of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee yu shu-teh, wang tzu-kang, wang yun-sheng, wang hsueh-wen, wang hsueh-ying, wang wei-kang, wang chao-hua, sun chi-meng, sun hsiao-tsun, wang chin-

hsiang, su tzu-heng, li kuo-wei, li chang, yang chi-ching, ho chang-kung, chang tzu-yi, chang hsiao-chien, chen wei-chi, lin hsiu-teh, chin ju-po, chou shih-kuan, chou pei-yuan, chu wu, chao pu-chu, chao tsung-yu, yu ta-fu, chung hui-lan, wen chia-ssu, kuo hua-jo, tang tien-chi, yuan jen-yuan, hsu po-hsin, hsu chu-po, chang yun, sa kung-liao, tsao chu-ju, tseng hsien-chih, chu tu-nan, lai chi-fa and tan kuan-san;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments chang yao-tzu, lai kuei, hsiao kuang, yu kuang, mao wei-chung, pi ching-jung, liu chien, wang chang-po, cheng ping-nien, li pu-hsin, chang hsiang-shan, shen chien, li yi-mang, mao pao-chung, chin feng, hsiung hsiang-hui, li li-yin, yang yao-nan, wang tao-chiang, liu chih-han, yu hung-pao, liu yu-fa, li chin-teh, tung hsiao-peng, hu chiao-mu, chia pu-pin, hsu chien-sheng, lin chao-mu, lu ying, hsiao tse-yao, pan fei, miao hai-ling, li chin, kuo chuan-yu, teng kang, chang chen-tung, wang shou-jen, cheng fang-wu, wu pao-hua, cheng chang-an, mo ai, wang po-ching, wang hui-teh, chang chung-shih, yeh chih-hsin, li chun-ming, wu ching-hsiang, chiang yung-ching, chen hsiang-wen, chao yu-chen, chang chuan-an, li pao-kuang, wang yu-ying, li hsin, chou chi-tsai, fan hua-min, yang shih-jung, su chien, huang ching-hsi, su yu-han, shen ping-chen, tung ta-lin, han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, yu chan, lin hu-chia, yuan pao-hua, ku hsiu-lien, han kuang, sung yang-chu, liu jang-teng, shih yi-chih, yen yu-min, ling yun, chang chi-jui, chai shu-fan, chou hua-min, cheng yi-shan, shih lin, li ke, chen mao, sha feng, yang li-kung, liang chang-wu, hsiao peng, chen shao-kun, tang ke, chang chen-chiang, chou tzu-chien, hsu pin-chou, li pen-hai, li chueh, niu shu-shen, shen wen-chang, li chi-tai, tuan tzu-chun, fan ying, liu yin, kao chun, wang tien-fu, li cheng-fang, hsiao chien-kuang, tang chung-wen, pien chiang, yen chi-min, hsu kuo-ching, wang yang, chang huai-chung, peng kuan-ti, hsu chin-chiang, hsiao han, chung tzu-yun, yuan po-chin, kang shih-en, chiao li-jen, yang yi-pang, chang pin, cheng tai-yu, li hsi-ming, li hsueh-shih, hsia chih-hsu, huang hsiao-shan, wan li, liu chien-chang, su chieh, yu mei, ma yao-chi, tang kuei-yu, chung fu-hsiang, shen kuang, han kuo-chung, chang ching-fu, chiao pei-hsin, sung kuei-lan, fan tzu-yu, kao hsiu, chao fa-sheng, chiao shu-hua, liu ching-tang, chou jung-hsin, chih chun, yao li, chien hsin-chung, chiang hui-lien, li hsiu-chen, lin chia-mei, chao cheng-hung, yin chung-wei, lu chin-tung, hu yao-pang, wang kuang-wei, liu chung-yang, chen kuo-tung, niu yin-kuan, kuo shih-jung, fang chiang, tsou chia-hua, liu ssu-li, wu ching-tung, li meng-fu, liu yi, liu ping-ching, tso lin, chia lu-feng, chiao su-fen, hsiung fu, yu kuang-yuan, teng li-chun, liu yang-chiao, liu tsun-hsin, shen chen-tung, shih hsi-min, hsu kuang-hsiao, lung chien, wu chung-chao, sun ta-kuang, li kai-hsin, kang yung-ho, pai hsiang-yin, wang ta-chun, jao hsing, liu ying-

yung, yueh chih-chien, liu ping-yen, yeh lai-shih, hou chun-huai, tseng han-chou, ho lan-chieh, lu tung and li jen-lin;

leading members of the general departments and services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army and the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison yang cheng-wu, wang shang-jung, ho cheng-wen, wu hsiu-chuan, liang pi-yeh, hsu li-ching, fu chung, huang yu-kun, chang chen, ho cheng, sun hung-chen, tsao ssu-ming, tan cheng, jao cheng-hsi, chang ai-ping, chen pin, hsiao hua, kao jui, ho kuang-hua, wang hsin-ting, tuan su-chuan, tao han-chang, hsieh ming, liu tao-sheng, wang wan-lin, tu yi-teh, chang ting-fa, yu li-chin, cheng chun, su chin, ouyang yi, chung hui, hsiang shou-chih, chen ho-chiao, liao cheng-mei, huang hsin-ting, mo wen-hua, yao kuo-min, tan shan-ho, wu hung, hu chi-tsai, wu ke-hua, lu cheng-tsao, tsui tien-min, fu chung-pi, huang chen-tang, chih hao-tian, wu hsien-en, li chung-chi, kung yuan, yang yin-sheng, liu kuang-fu, chang ying, tai ching-yuan, peng fu-chiu, chen fu-chu, chien chiang, chiang chung, wang yung-chun, feng wei-ching, chiang wen, huang yu-feng, li pu-chun, chai cheng-wen, wang ti-kang, shih chin-chien and hua nan;

leading members of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and the peking municipal revolutionary committee wang lei, yang shou-shan, liu chuan-hsin, chia ting and hsu yun-pei; and

representatives of the c.p.c. shantung provincial committee, the shantung provincial revolutionary committee, the c.p.c. chiaonan county committee and the chiaonan county revolutionary committee pai ju-ping, su yi-jan and chih ching-teh.

also present were ho lien-chih, hsueh ming, chang chia-fu, li chih-chung, chen chung-ching, chen tsung-ying, yuan shui-pai, huang tsung-han, lin yueh-chin, lin yi and li ping.

among the medical workers present were wu chieh-ping, tao shou-chi, tseng cheng-fu, yu sung-ting, hsiung ju-cheng, ku fang-liu, ku ying-chi, ku yun, hsiao shou-chun, chu shih-fen, fan chiao-yun, kiu wen-ju, chang ai-ping, lin chun-tsai, kao hui-yuan, shang teh-yen, hu mao-hua, and pan ping-nan.

Memorial Speech at Ceremony to Pay Respects to
Late Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1975)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, delivered a memorial speech at the ceremony here this afternoon to pay last respects to the late comrade kang sheng. it reads in full as follows:

memorial speech

with profound grief, we today mourn the death of comrade kang sheng, a dedicated revolutionary fighter of the chinese people, a fine member of the communist party of china and a party and state leader beloved by the people of the whole country.

comrade kang sheng was vice-chairman of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the fourth national people's congress. comrade kang sheng died at 06:05 hours on december 16, 1975 in peking at the age of 77 after prolonged illness.

comrade kang sheng spent all his life fighting for the cause of communism and persevering in continuing the revolution. he always remained dedicated to the party, the people and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. for half a century, he devoted all his energy to the great cause of the chinese people's liberation and of communism. under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao, comrade kang sheng made outstanding contributions to the consolidation and development of the marxist communist party of china, to the defence of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, to the strengthening of party building ideologically, theoretically and organizationally, to the building of the party's security work and confidential secretarial work, to the overthrow of the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism and the victory of the new democratic revolution, to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the advancement of the cause of the socialist revolution and construction, and to the strengthening of our party's unity with the marxist-leninist parties and organizations the world over and the struggle against modern revisionism. his death is a tremendous loss to our party and our people and a great distress to the entire party, the entire army and the people of the whole country.

born in chiaonan county, shantung province, comrade kang sheng dedicated himself from his youth to the chinese people's cause of liberation. he joined the communist party of china in 1925 and from that time on was long engaged in party work, leading the workers' movement. he participated in the work of the strike

committee during the may 30th movement, and was one of the leaders of the three armed uprisings in shanghai between 1926 and 1927. while he was in shanghai, he worked as a secretary of the shanghai trade union council and as secretary of the special party branch committee of shanghai university, secretary of the party committees of the huchung, chapei, nuhsi and hutung districts of shanghai, member of the kiangsu provincial party committee, and head of the organization department and secretary-general of the kiangsu provincial party committee. he was elected a member of the central control committee at the third plenary session of the sixth central committee of the party in 1930, and later served as head of the organization department of the party central committee. beginning 1933, he assumed leadership of the c.p.c. delegation to the communist international. he was elected a member of the central committee and a member of the political bureau at the fifth plenary session of the sixth central committee of the party in 1934. returning to the country in 1937, he served successively as member of the secretariat of the c.p.c. central committee, president of the party school of the party central committee, chairman of the workers' movement committee of the party central committee, head of the social affairs department of the party central committee, head of the information department of the party central committee, and deputy secretary of the organization committee of the party central committee. during the rectification movement in yenan, he was vice-chairman of the general study committee of the party central committee. he was elected a member of the central committee at the seventh national congress of the party and a member of the political bureau at the first plenary session of the seventh central committee of the party. during the liberation war and after the country-wide liberation, he served successively as second deputy secretary of the east china bureau of the party central committee, secretary of its shantung sub-bureau, political commissar and secretary of the party committee of the shantung military command, chairman of the shantung provincial people's government, member of the central people's government council, vice-chairman of the third national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, member of the secretariat of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the third and the fourth national people's congress, head of the theoretical group of the party central committee, vice-chairman of the committee for the publication of the selected works of mao tsetung, adviser to the group in charge of the cultural revolution under the party central committee, and head of the organization and propaganda group of the party central committee. he was elected a member of the central committee at the eighth, the ninth and the tenth national congress of the party. he was elected an alternate member of the political bureau at the first plenary session of the eighth central committee of the party and a member of the political bureau and of its standing committee at the eleventh plenary session of the eighth central committee and

the first plenary session of the ninth and of the tenth party congress. he was elected vice-chairman of the central committee at the first plenary session of the tenth central committee of the party.

during the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, in the struggles against revisionism and opportunism at home and abroad over the past few decades and in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, comrade kang sheng firmly upheld the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, resolutely implemented chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and fought valiantly and unswervingly, setting an example for the whole party to learn from.

in mourning comrade kang sheng, we must learn from his example in firmly upholding chairman mao's revolutionary line in the storms of class struggle, unequivocally and resolutely combating revisionism and opportunism, resolutely repudiating the revisionist lines of wang ming, liu shao-chi and lin piao, persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, consistently and warm-heartedly supporting new emerging forces and things and dedicating his whole life to the struggle for the great ideal of communism.

we must learn from his example in persevering in integrating theory with practice, assiduously studying and enthusiastically propagating works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. we must learn from his noble revolutionary quality and firm proletarian party spirit, and uphold the party's principles, observe party discipline, safeguard the party's unity and wage untiring struggles against any action detrimental to the party's interests.

we must learn from his spirit of always attaching first importance to the party's interests without seeking personal gains, and working for the party and serving the people whole-heartedly.

we must learn from his fine working style of being serious and conscientious, meticulously attentive, modest and prudent, and of maintaining close ties with the masses, working hard, setting strict demands on himself and setting an example with his own conduct, and resolutely oppose all bourgeois styles of life.

comrade kang sheng, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and a glorious fighter against revisionism, is gone forever. we must translate our grief into strength. under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, we must take class struggle as the key link, conscientiously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the party's basic line, persevere in continuing

the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, combat and prevent revisionism, build china into a powerful modern socialist state and win victory for the cause of communism. unite to win still greater victories.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Coordination of Scientific Research and Production

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Dec. 20, 1975)

many pressing industrial and agricultural production problems have been solved recently through the close cooperation of the institute of chemical physics, lanchow branch of the chinese academy of sciences and various local factories and communes.

the scientific research findings have been successfully applied to problems arising in the oil, chemical, power, metallurgical, food and medicine industries and in railways and agriculture.

since 1974, the institute has established close contact with 70 factories, mines and people's communes. while 130 researchers have been dispatched to neighbouring factories and villages, 110 experienced workers have been brought in to the institute. working together the researchers, producers and users have successfully tackled many issues.

the institute gives priority to industrial and agricultural production problems. in the last three years, one fifth of its research projects centered on production. in all its research work, the institute personnel draw up plans only after investigating the material resources available, the production possibilities and the demands of the users, gearing their study to meet actual practical needs.

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, scientific research workers, influenced by the revisionist line of liu shao-chi, did their investigations inside the institutes without looking into the actual problems of industrial and agricultural production. they were not at all interested in the people's suggestions and scientific experiments.. during the great cultural revolution and the movement to criticise lin piao and confucius, the research workers corrected their tendency to stand apart from proletarian politics,

from the worker-peasant masses and from practice. they started to direct their scientific research to conform to the needs of socialist construction.

a typical example is the desalting of blackish water. this is a problem which profoundly affects the everyday life of the people in northwest kansu province. living and working with the poor and lower-middle peasants there impressed upon the research workers the hardship involved in obtaining drinking water. after consulting the local peasants, they devised a way to use solar energy to desalt blackish water. the device they designed uses locally obtainable material, costs little and is easy to construct and operate. moreover any peasant family can make the device itself and have close at hand the means to satisfy fresh water needs even in a drought season.

with the development in production and upsurge in technical renovation, many factories and mines also raised, besides a number of research topics of universal importance, many detail technical problems. they received immediate attention and help from the institute. for instance, the workers of the lanchow electricity bureau wanted a means of detecting weaknesses or potential defects in transformers to eliminate possible accidents. the institute helped them in this detection work with the use of gas chromatography, a process which takes only 20 minutes and does not require interrupting the electric circuit. it is now widely used in many enterprises.

the institute is also responsible for publicising information on scientific techniques and the results of their own scientific research. in the last few years they have published pamphlets and booklets on "solid anti-friction material", "gas chromatography" and "silicon oil", and also helped in producing the educational science film "extraction of copper by bacterial process". it has trained over a hundred technicians for factories and mines, as well as kept an eye out for workers' inventions, helping to perfect them.

the institute academic discussions are also very lively. progress has been made in research studies of the application of the catalytic theory in the petro-chemical industry and in the manufacture of synthetic ammonia.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

East China Mountainous County Popularizes Primary Education

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Dec. 21, 1975)

wuyuan
county in east china's kiangsi province now has 946 primary schools and an enrolment rate of 96.2 percent among school-age children in villages scattered far and wide in this mountainons region.

the county's experience is encouraging the masses to organize and run schools of different types suited to particular local conditions.

the people's communes and production brigades in the county are separated from one another by mountain ranges and rivers. before the cultural revolution, schools in the county were of one type only -- full-time primary schools run by the state in the more populous towns and villages. children in scattered mountain villages had no access to schooling of any kind. the county's primary school enrolment rate was then about 70 percent.

in the cultural revolution, the county party committee urged the masses to establish schools catering to the needs of the children living in the mountain villages in line with chairman mao's teaching: "apart from schools established by the state, energetic steps must be taken to encourage people to set up schools collectively."

after discussion, the party committee of the county and the communes and brigades took steps to rationalize the distribution of schools. some new schools were set up jointly by several brigades situated close to one another. remote villages established schools of their own. other schools organized mobile classes for children living in remote mountain areas. some communes and brigades established evening and half-day schools for pupils who were needed at home to help their parents look after younger brothers and sisters.

in all, several hundred new primary schools were set up by the people collectively. the number of pupils increased from 17,000 before the cultural revolution to more than 42,000. the number of school teachers increased to 2,300. half of them were new teachers selected from among local poor and lower-middle peasants, demobilized servicemen and school graduates who had settled in the countryside.

the cost of school buildings and equipment and running expenses were defrayed by the communes and brigades, and partly by the state.

at the lingchiao brigade, the secretary of the party branch joined the peasants in quarrying stones, laying the foundation, making bricks and tiles and felling trees for the new school building with a floor space of 600 square metres.

at the szukou brigade, each poor and lower-middle peasant household donated a cypress tree to provide the new school with the material for 30 new sets of desks and benches.

at the fuchun people's commune, peasants put in voluntary labour to build new school houses with a total floor space of 5,200 square metres. the commune now has 41 primary schools instead of the ten it had originally.

by last march, the county had put up new school buildings totalling 42,000 square metres in floor space, an increase of 2.5 times. only 5,6 percent of the school construction expenses were financed by the state.

the county now has 33 secondary schools.

the emphasis in all the schools in the county is on education in class struggle to help pupils become working people with both socialist consciousness and culture. many schools have on display pictures and articles showing how the local poor and lower-middle peasants were oppressed and exploited before liberation. veteran poor peasants and red armymen are invited to the schools to tell the pupils about the history of their own villages and poor peasant families, the revolution and the revolutionary tradition.

many primary and secondary schools organize regular participation by the pupils in farm and industrial labour to help finance their own schools.

helped by commune peasants and teachers, students of the chungyun middle school did extensive experiments in paddy rice hybridization and have helped to popularize improved rice strains in the locality.

pupils of a number of schools have opened tea plantations on mountain slopes. practice of this kind has given the pupils a sense of pride and accomplishment in physical labour and in financing their own schools.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

New Children's Fiction in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

several
fictional works on children's life are being read by many youngsters in china. the works of children's literature have come out after the start of the cultural revolution.

the books are "sparkling red star", "red tasseled spears on the battle-field", "story of a compound", "barefoot doctor hungyu" and "our new member-little shihchu".

these works of children's literature, as part of socialist literature and art, reflect class struggle and the line struggle in class society.

before the cultural revolution, liu shao-chi pushed a revisionist line of "dying out of class struggle". this was expressed in the advocating of such notions as "children's innocence" and "children's interests" supposed to exist apart from a class background. the real aim was to influence children with the ideas and sentiments of the bourgeoisie. this revisionist line was repudiated during the cultural revolution.

"sparkling red star" and "red tasseled spears on the battle-field" are set during the people's war for liberation. the tortuous and hard revolutionary storms presented in the stories stimulate the revolutionary determination of the younger generation. "sparkling red star" takes place in the early thirties. due to the altered situation in the kiangsi revolutionary base area caused by the opportunist line which usurped the party leadership, the red army started the 25,000 kilometre-long march. the army victoriously arrived in the north to fight the japanese invaders. this was the fruit of the leadership of chairman mao's revolutionary line which was reestablished at the tsunyi conference. the struggles of restoration and overthrow between the landlord and the people of a small mountain village illustrate the importance of the correct political line. the central figure in the book is pan tung-tzu, son of a red army man. brought up by a guerrilla detachment, he is brave and skilled in struggle.

the three other works of fiction present rural life and school life after the beginning of the cultural revolution. the stories deal with sharp and complicated class struggle and line struggle in the historical period of socialism. "our new member -- little shihchu" brings to light that even a junior gymnastic team can be influenced by such bourgeois ideas as "everything for medals" and "give top priority to technique", which hinder the healthy development of physical culture and

sports. little shihchu, the new team member, opposes these bourgeois notions. "barefoot doctor hungyu" and "story of a compound" present class struggles in rural health and medical work and in spheres of culture and ideology. the stories expose various tricks used by the overthrown class to harm the children. "barefoot doctor hungyu" shows how barefoot doctor hungyu serves the peasants heart and soul and helps seize back the power in rural health work from a landlord class element. the major issue, all-round proletarian dictatorship over the bourgeoisie under socialist society, is dealt with through the depiction of children' lives.

these stories portray the revolutionary feelings of children and their maturing during the chinese people's revolutionary struggles. in "sparkling red star", pan tung-tzu comes to know what class struggle and revolution are through the description of how his father was wounded in battle and left home to participate in the long march, how his mother joined the communist party under the white terror and died a heroic death and how landlords stage a come-back and the people resist. his love for the people and hatred for the enemy grow and other revolutionary qualities develop.

"our new member -- little shihchu", describes how a young gymnast at first cannot see old ideas and customs among some members of the team, but gradually understands and fights against these ideas and customs, and grows up in the process.

another feature of these novels is the use of poetic language to project revolutionary ideals. a dark village in kiangsi province is depicted in "sparkling red star" as if it is lit up by the light of the chinese revolutionary heartland of yenan. the same method is followed in "our new member -- little shihchu". the mammoth movement to learn from the national pace-setting tachai production brigade impresses the young mind of the little boy who has left his home village to study in the city gymnastic school.

SHIPBUILDING

Rapid Progress in Shanghai Shipbuilding Industry

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Dec. 21, 1975)

eleven
10,000-ton class ships were launched in shanghai's shipyards this year, bringing the total tonnage of completed ships to five times that of 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution. the aggregate tonnage of ships and capacity of marine diesel engines built in shanghai in the last six years greatly surpassed the sum total for the 17 years before the cultural revolution.

in the five years before the cultural revolution, shanghai built only one 10,000-ton class ship. but since 1970, shanghai has built 44 ships of 10,000-ton class.

the successful voyages to europe made by the "fengching", "fengkuang" and four other 10,000-ton class ships demonstrate that these ships, designed and built entirely with chinese equipment and material, are fully up to ocean-going standards.

also produced in shanghai's shipyards were 10,000-ton class dredgers, huge floating docks, and ships for ocean-surveying and geological prospecting.

with this striking spurt in its shipbuilding industry, shanghai began to export freighters to other countries.

the cultural revolution roused the shanghai shipbuilders' enthusiasm to study marxist-leninist theory and criticize liu shao-chi's revisionist absurdity that "it is better to buy a ship than build one, and better to charter a ship than buy one." the workers' ambition to develop china's own shipbuilding industry was awakened. in the spring of 1970, one shanghai shipyard began building 10,000-ton class ships at a 3000-ton berth, a thing unheard of before. as they gained new experience, the workers picked up speed in their work. the study of the theory of the proletarian dictatorship this year has infused the shanghai shipbuilders with greater revolutionary zeal and the tonnage they have achieved topped last year's by 10 percent.

GOOD HARVESTS

Earthquake Afflicted Area Reaps Record Harvest

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 20, 1975)

ten months after an earthquake of 7.3 magnitude hit yingkou and haicheng counties, liaoning province, the people have reaped record harvests there.

yields at yingkou averaged 6.2 tons of grain per hectare against the previous peak of six tons last year. haicheng also reaped a record grain harvest of more than five tons, in addition to excellent cotton, fruit and oil-bearing crops and excellent tussah silk cocoon production.

the water conservancy projects damaged by the earthquake have all been repaired, many new ones added, and large areas turned into terraced fields. in terms of earth and masonry work, this year's new farmland improvement projects have surpassed that of any previous year.

houses were repaired and new villages built, complete with hospitals and shops. scars left by the earthquake less than a year ago are fast disappearing as construction and production plans go staunchly ahead in the two stricken counties, thanks to the strength of china's socialist system and the dauntless heroism of the chinese people armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

acting on accurate forecasts supplied by the state seismological department, the party organizations at all levels in yingkou and haicheng led the masses in taking precautionary measures before the earthquake struck. forewarned, many of the people's communes and production brigades in the earthquake's epicentral area suffered no fatalities.

chairman mao and the party central committee showed great concern for the stricken area. the party central committee immediately cabled a message of sympathy, and sent a central delegation to the afflicted area. people from all quarters arrived to help with relief work. many old poor peasants were moved to tears when they recalled all this. "if this violent earthquake had occurred in the old society, it would have had catastrophic results and many families would have perished," one of them said. they pointed out that after the earthquake last february every household in the afflicted area was well sheltered and cared for.

the violent earthquake faced the people in the area with many difficulties. irrigation and drainage installations were damaged. underground gushers of mud and sand had inundated the fields and silted up the ditches.

dykes were breached and some collapsed. all these had to be repaired as the time for spring sowing was near at hand.

under the leadership of the local party organizations, the people were determined to surmount the difficulties and launched a movement to learn from tachai. in three months the several hundred thousand people repaired 100 reservoirs and irrigation-drainage stations, dredged rivers, streams and ditches, cleared the sand from the fields and levelled them. in addition, they repaired dykes along the liaoho, hunho and taitzuho rivers totalling several hundred kilometres. in this revolutionary spirit, the people were able to go on to complete spring sowing and rice transplanting in good time -- without the least decrease in acreage.

just as the young plants were growing sturdily, both yingkou and haicheng counties were hit by waterlogging in late july. after continual rainfall, the precipitation exceeded 300 millimetres. while the fields were inundated, rivers overflowed and the dykes were again threatened. haicheng county organized 100,000 people to patrol the dykes and make rush repairs. yingkou county drained water from 13,000 hectares.

at the same time, many people's communes in the area carried on working on their long-term projects of improving soil and terracing mountain slopes. the two counties terraced 60,000 hectares this year, three times last year's amount.

the province-wide project to repair river dykes under unified leadership showed the unity of the people in the province under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. among the 200,000 people who worked on the project were volunteers from other areas, armymen and students from many colleges and universities. when one group completed its part of work, it helped other groups.

the party organizations, party members and cadres in the area took the lead as they organized the masses to combat the calamity and develop production.

tseng ching-hsiang and hsu hua-hsuan, deputy secretaries of the yingkou county party committee, were in charge of dyke repairs along the liaoho river. whenever a dyke breached, they were the first to jump into the water to meet the emergency for a whole day they worked in the turbulent waters.

when several villages were marooned by flood rains, lu wen-lu, secretary of the shuiyuan people's commune party committee, made the round of the villages. the water was waist-deep and one slip into a ditch meant the danger of drowning. but he kept to his rounds and made due arrangements for the care of all villagers.

chao shu-lin, secretary of a brigade party branch in haicheng county, made a house-to-house inspection and saw to it that every household was sheltered and provided with firewood. during the earthquake, chao shu-lin was injured while rescuing several local people. now he worked selflessly, looking to the well-being of the people.

later, a mountainous area in the locality was hit by summer drought. but once again, the heroic people of the locality worked hard to overcome it.

today, inspired by the national conference on learning from tachai, the cadres are leading the people in yingkou and haicheng counties in the campaign to improve farmland in preparation for new and still greater victories in the coming year.

Tibet Has Good Winter Wheat Harvest

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Dec. 21, 1975)

the emancipated serfs of tibet have gathered a good winter wheat harvest over a large area this year. per hectare yield topped three tons on most of the 40,000 hectares of the region's wheat fields. a great number of communes and their sub-divisions reaped 3.7, 6 or 7.5 tons of winter wheat per hectare.

tibet began to grow winter wheat on large tracts in autumn 1972. the acreage under winter wheat was expanded to 21,000 hectares in 1973 and again doubled in 1974. now, winter wheat has been grown in 56 counties, some of which lie 4,200 metres above sea level. many experimental plots yielded 7.5 tons of winter wheat per hectare.

known as the roof of the world, tibet has a short frost-free period and the weather is capricious. the people there never before cultivated over-wintering crops. however, in the past few years, they have had good harvests of winter wheat on large acreages yield and succeeded in growing winter barley in pomi and langhsien counties and on the outskirts of lhasa. these successes have encouraged the planting of over-wintering crops and the further expansion of agricultural production. for the first time in its history, the region last year became self sufficient in grain.

the reactionary serf-owners of the past used to spread such nonsence as "according to scripture, crops cannot be grown in tibet in winter. if wheat can be cultivated in winter, grass can be grown on rocks." by relying on the collective economy of the people's communes, the emancipated serfs carried out scientific agricultural experiments, improved the farming system and succeeded in growing winter wheat on the tibetan plateau. compared with last year, this year's acreage under winter wheat in the region was increased by one-third. the tibetan people are now intensifying field management and striving for still better harvests.

APPLE OUTPUT

Ten Percent Increase in Apple Output in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Dec. 21, 1975)

liaoning, china's major apple producing province, showed a 10 percent increase in output this year. the total output of apples was 2.2 times the figure for 1966, when the great proletarian cultural revolution began. colour, aroma and varieties have also steadily improved.

credit for this advance goes to the agricultural scientific research institute in hsiungyueh county in liaoning, which, in the past decade, has made significant achievements in apple breeding and in evolving better methods of cultivation. fine strains which ripen at different periods of the year have been introduced, making it possible for more places in the province to grow apple.

combining their work with mass scientific experiments, research workers of the institute often cooperate with local apple-growing areas and join the peasants in seed breeding. they have conducted a survey of the province's major producing areas and have sought the opinions of experienced growers. this has led to the addition of dozens of improved varieties of late crop that give high yields, are bright in colour and sweet in taste.

the touring research workers also help the apple growers sum up and spread their successful experience in cultivation and management.

the old method of heavy pruning has been discarded. it was widely used and made the apple trees pleasing to the eye, but the result was low yield and late ripening. after repeated experiments, light pruning method has been adopted in a number of places, causing the saplings to yield their first crops in five to six years as against seven to eight years in the past, and total output has increased around 10 percent.

the scientific research institute has also studied and helped to popularize the local growers' method of close planting. now the number of trees planted per hectare has been raised from 180 to 450, and the per unit yield has shot up from 20 to 30 percent.

members of the pomiculture groups formed by rural communes and production teams, working with the institute's researchers, investigated the life cycle of insect pests that attacked the apple trees, such as borers and leaf rollers. they have attained satisfactory results by spraying insecticides and applying ingenious biological methods. damage by pests has thus been reduced from 30 percent to less than 3 percent.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Military Delegation Visits Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Dec. 20, 1975)

the albanian military delegation led by veli llakaj, vice-minister of people's defence and chief of general staff of the people's army, visited a unit under the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army today, in the company of yang cheng-wu, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and liao han-sheng, political commissar of the p.l.a. nanking units. it was accorded a warm welcome by the commanders and fighters.

the delegation visited an exhibition on the history of the p.l.a. unit, which gives a graphic description of its fighting course over the past 30 years and more through the charts, photos, objects and models on display. the guests were shown round a company's barracks and the unit's repair workshop. they also watched a display of infantry exercises and target practice with infantry weapons.

in the course of the visit, the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms chatted cordially in an atmosphere of profound friendly sentiments between the people and armies of the two countries.

at the end of the military display, delegation leader veli llakaj presented the p.l.a. unit with a silk banner and had photographs taken together with its commanders and fighters.

the albanian military delegation arrived here from shanghai by special plane yesterday. it was greeted at the airport by political commissar liao han-sheng, deputy commander chang hsi-chin and deputy political commissar wang en-mao of the p.l.a. nanking units; vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee yang kuang-li; vice-chairman of the nanking city revolutionary committee chia shih-chen and leading members of local departments concerned. the albanian comrades-in-arms were guests of honour at a banquet given by the nanking units that evening.

the delegation also inspected the yangtze river bridge, a factory, and the purple mountain observatory, visited scenic sites in the eastern suburbs and saw a performance by the song and dance ensemble of the political department of the nanking units and the city's primary schoolchildren.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

President Boumediene Mourns Over Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

houari boumediene, president of the council of revolution and chairman of the council of ministers of the democratic people's republic of algeria, has sent a message to chairman chu teh and premier chou en-lai, expressing the most sincere condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

i am deeply grieved to learn of the sad demise of kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. at this sorrowful moment, i, on behalf of the council of revolution of algeria, the government of the democratic people's republic of algeria and the algerian people and in my own name, express to you, as well as to the national people's congress, to the chinese government and people, my most sincere condolences. while begging you to convey our profound sympathies to the bereaved family, i would like to assure you that we will remember the great deceased as a man who, during all his life, had devoted his revolutionary activities and his eminent qualities of a statesman to the service of the chinese nation and who had always made efforts for the liberation struggle of various peoples and for the victory of the just causes of the world.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Comrade Hill Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1975)

e.f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), yesterday sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deepest sympathy on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

please accept our deepest sympathy on the death of comrade kang sheng, one of the outstanding marxist-leninist leaders of the chinese and world revolutionary movements, a veteran communist whose life and work were an inspiration to all. his example will live on and he will never be forgotten. please also convey my and my wife's personal sympathy to comrade tsao yi-ou.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian President Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

austrian president rudolf kirchschlaeger sent a message yesterday to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

1 am shocked to learn of the sad news of the death of mr. kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. please accept my own and the austrian people's deep condolences.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

China, Cameroon Sign Documents on Construction of Power Station, Cultural Palace

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Dec. 19, 1975)

two documents on the construction of the lagdo hydro-electric power station and a cultural palace were signed here today by the chinese and cameroonian governments.

chinese ambassador to cameroon wei pao-shan and cameroonian minister of economy and planning youssoufa daouda signed the documents on behalf of their governments.

before the signing ceremony, the cameroonian minister received yeh ling, head of the chinese cultural palace study group, and all its members and had a friendly conversation with them.

Cameroonian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

el hadj ahmadou ahidjo, president of the united republic of cameroon, sent a message on december 18 to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing the most profound condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of mr. kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. at this sorrowful moment, on behalf of the cameroonian government and people and in my own name, i wish to convey to you our most profound condolences.

with highest consideration.

CHINA AND EAST GERMANY

Sino-East German Goods Exchange and Payments Agreement Signed in Berlin

(NCNA-English Berlin, Dec. 20, 1975)

a goods exchange and payments agreement for 1976 was signed here today between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the german democratic republic.

the agreement was signed by chen chien, leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and kurt fenzke, leader of the g.d.r. government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade.

chinese ambassador to the g.d.r. peng kuang-wei was present on the occasion.

the chinese vice-minister arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean President Mourns Over Comrade Kang Sheng's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1975)

macias nguema biyogo negue ndong, president of the republic of equatorial guinea, on december 19 sent a message of condolence to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we are deeply grieved to learn of the passing away of his excellency kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. the people of our country and myself as well as the national united workers' party and the revolutionary people's government which i lead extend condolences to the chinese government, the communist party of china and the chinese people on their loss of this great proletarian revolutionary, and please convey our sympathies to the family of this great fighter of the chinese revolution.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Jacques Jurquet Mourns Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

marxist-leninist communist of the french paper "l'humanite rouge" jacques jurquet has sent a message to comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

in the name of the french marxist-leninist communists, i express deep proletarian internationalist condolences on the death of kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the example set by the great revolutionary kang sheng in his life will forever inspire the militants and people of france and the whole world.

French National Assembly President's Message
of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1975)

edgar faure, president of the national assembly of france, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing his most sincere condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

i have learned with grief the passing away of mr. kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of your congress. sharing your sadness, i, on behalf of the national assembly and in my own name, beg you to accept my most sincere condolences.

CHINA AND GREECE

Hellenic President's Message of Condolence on
Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1975)

constantine tsatsos, president of the hellenic republic, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, expressing deepest sympathy on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

on behalf of the hellenic people and on my own behalf, may i ask your excellency to accept the expression of my deepest sympathy for the loss of the statesman and noble servant of the people's republic of china, kang sheng.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Chinese Graphic Arts Exhibition Held in Iraq

(NCNA-English Baghdad, Dec. 19, 1975)

the chinese modern graphic arts exhibition sponsored by the iraqi information ministry was held here from december 6 to 18.

75 pieces of chinese modern graphic arts in different styles were exhibited and most of them are colour ones.

about 2,000 visitors including iraqi information ministry officials and well-known people of art circles saw the exhibition. many of them said warmly that the engravings are full of vitality and have special characteristics. some held that the exhibition has deepened their understanding of the achievements made by the chinese people in socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party, strengthened the friendship between the iraqi and chinese people and promoted the cultural exchanges between the two countries.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malayan Communist Party Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1975)

the central committee of the malayan communist party sent a message on december 18 to the central committee of the communist party of china expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we were shocked to learn of the unfortunate death of comrade kang sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. we express our deepest condolences to you, and through you, to the family of comrade kang sheng.

comrade kang sheng was a great revolutionary fighter of the chinese people and marxist theoretician and one of the outstanding leaders of the communist party of china. in the past scores of years, comrade kang sheng had waged an unremitting struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reactionaries, for the defence of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and for the victory of the chinese revolution and world revolution, and thus made an immortal contribution.

the death of comrade kang sheng is a great loss not only to the chinese people but also to the malayan revolutionary people.

comrade kang sheng had dedicated his life to the great cause of communism. his proletarian revolutionary spirit and lofty qualities will always be an example for us.

eternal glory to comrade kang sheng, a great proletarian revolutionary of the chinese people and a glorious fighter against revisionism excl.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Exposes Soviet Expansion in Africa

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

the soviet union has extended its expansionist activities to black africa as part of its global strategy to counter western influence, the malaysian paper "sing ping jit pao" said in an editorial on december 18, according to a kuala lumpur report.

the editorial says that the soviet union has chosen angola for large-scale military expansion in west africa; from angola the soviet union is taking the first steps for southward expansion in africa and the atlantic.

it is clear that the much vaunted "declaration of the european security conference" of helsinki is merely aimed at "covering up great power expansion and lulling the people of various countries," the editorial says. "facts have shown that the soviet-instigated abortive coup in portugal took place after the helsinki conference. the soviet support for the civil war in angola and its expansion also occurred after the helsinki conference," it adds.

the editorial says in conclusion: "peace is seriously threatened because the superpowers are stepping up their rivalry under shame detente and real expansion".

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Goodwill Delegation Leaves Romania for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 20, 1975)

a chinese goodwill delegation left here for home today. it is led by hsing yen-tzu, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, with yen chih-hsiang, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, as deputy leader.

the chinese delegation came here to attend celebrations of the inauguration of the china-romania airline and pay a friendly visit to this country.

it was seen off at the airport by aneta spornic, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of romania and vice-chairman of the grand national assembly; marin nicolescu, vice-minister of national defence; and aurel raican, commander of civil aviation and general manager of the air transport company.

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan was also present.

this morning, ion ionita, alternate member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the communist party of romania, received the chinese guests and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

during the visit, the chinese guests were received and feted by local leaders when they visited bucharest and sibiu, brasov and sinaia in central romania. they visited plants, state farms and museums and saw romanian folk songs and dances.

on december 16 and 19, the delegation was feted at receptions given by aurel raican and the chinese ambassador respectively.

CHINA AND SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

President of Sao Tome and Principe Leaves Romania for China

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Dec. 20, 1975)

manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe, and his wife left here today on an official visit to china.

according to agerpres, president manuel pinto da costa and his wife paid a friendly visit to romania from december 16 to 20.

during the visit, romanian president nicolae ceausescu had talks with president manuel pinto da costa. they exchanged views on bilateral relations and the present international situation.

at the end of the visit, the two heads of state signed a joint statement.

President and Mme. Da Costa Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1975)

manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe and general secretary of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe, and mme. maria amelia pinto da costa arrived in peking by special plane this morning. they received a warm welcome from several thousand people in the chinese capital.

president da costa is paying an official visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

the distinguished guests were greeted at the airport by vice-premier li hsien-nien and madame lin chia-mei, vice-premier wang chen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress yao lien-wei, minister of public health liu hsiang-ping, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chai shu-fan, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, member of the n.p.c. standing committee fu yu-fang, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng, vice-minister of water conservancy and power cheng tai-yu, and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee chao jun-chen.

on behalf of premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien extended a warm welcome to visiting president and mme. da costa.

accompanying president and mme. da costa on their visit are leonel mario de alva, minister of foreign affairs and deputy general secretary of the liberation movement of sao tome and principe, carlos dias da graca, minister of health and social affairs and member of the political bureau of the liberation movement, mme. idalina dias da graca, manuel quaresma costa, minister of labour and justice, and mme. dionisia maria da costa.

on july 12 this year, the day it proclaimed its independence, the democratic republic of sao tome and principe in the gulf of guinea established diplomatic relations with china. the current visit by president and mme. da costa will further enhance the friendship between the people of the two countries.

today, multi-coloured banners fluttered over the main streets of the city proper. huge streamers trailing from tall buildings read: "warmly welcome president manuel pinto da costa excl." "warmly welcome the distinguished guests from sao tome and principe excl." "firmly support the people of sao tome and principe in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty excl." "long live the friendship between the people of china and sao tome and principe excl." "long live the great unity of the people of the third world excl." and "long live the great unity of the people of the world excl."

peking airport flew the national flags of china and the democratic republic of sao tome and principe. when president and madame da costa alighted from the plane, li hsien-nien, wang chen, yao lien-wei and others went forward and cordially shook hands with the distinguished guests. a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe and the people's republic of china. accompanied by chinese leaders, president da costa reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. the distinguished guests then went round to meet the welcoming crowd. groups of militia men and women from the chinese capital, in neat formation, presented arms in salute. people waved bouquets and colourful streamers and danced to gay music to express the chinese people's profound sentiments for the distinguished guests from west africa. president and mme. da costa repeatedly waved to the welcomers in acknowledgement.

fu shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, had made a special trip to bucharest to greet president and mme. da costa and accompanied them to peking.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were also present at the airport.

when president and mme. da costa stopped over at urumchi, capital of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, early this morning, they were greeted and seen off by ismayil aymat, janabil and li chao-ming, vice-chairmen of the revolutionary committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, and ahmutung niyatzu, chairman of the urumchi city revolutionary committee, and were honoured at a breakfast given by the regional revolutionary committee.

Chinese Vice Premier Holds Talks with President of Sao Tome and Principe

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, held talks here this afternoon with manuel pinto da costa, president of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe.

taking part in the talks on the side of the democratic republic of sao tome and principe were leonel mario de alva, minister of foreign affairs, carlos dias da graca, minister of health and social affairs, and manuel quaresma costa, minister of labour and justice.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were liu hsiang-ping, minister of public health, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned chu chuan-hsien, lo hsu, fu shun-ho and liu ho-lin.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Senegalese President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

leopold sedar senghor, president of the republic of senegal, sent on december 18 a message to mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, expressing sincerest condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

i have learnt with grief about the death of kang sheng, vice-chairman of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the national people's congress.

on behalf of the senegalese people and government and the senegalese progressive union and in my own name, i wish to convey to you, your party and the friendly chinese people, our sincerest condolences.

with highest consideration.

CHINA AND SYRIA

President of Syrian People's Assembly Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1975)

mohammed ali halabi, president of the syrian people's assembly, has sent a message to the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending the sincerest condolences on the passing away of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

shocked to learn of the death of kang sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-chairman of the c.p.c.

central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

we are enormously grieved at the death of one of the heroes in the chinese revolution, who, placing the realization of their people's goal above all, have won victories.

they are staunch challengers of colonialism and the exploiting forces and supporters of the world people's struggle for a progressive and free future.

they are trustworthy friends of our arab nation in the struggle against world imperialism and zionism and for establishing a unified socialist arab society.

in my own name and on behalf of my colleagues in the people's assembly of the syrian arab republic, i extend to you the sincerest condolences and warmest sympathies.

we share your sorrow. we firmly believe that the friendly chinese people under the leadership of the great leader mao tsetung and his comrades will continue to make achievements to the benefit of the chinese revolution and all mankind.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1975)

julius k. nyerere, president of the united republic of tanzania, today sent a message to chairman mao tsetung, expressing deep condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

it was with much grief that tanzania learned about the death of comrade kang sheng. the many high posts which comrade kang sheng held in the communist party of china and other state organs are evidence of the confidence and trust which the chinese people reposed in him. comrade kang sheng will be remembered in china and abroad for his devotion to the cause of proletarian revolution as well as for his uncompromising stand in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism. tanu and asp as well as the whole tanzanian people join me in conveying our deep condolences to you, the communist party and the people of china for this great loss.

Peking Football Team Concludes Visit to Tanzania

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Dec. 21, 1975)

the peking football team of china left here for mauritius today after concluding a two-week friendly visit to tanzania.

the chinese team played five friendly matches with tanzanian teams in the capital and in tanga, morogoro and zanzibar.

on the evening of december 17, chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen gave a reception for the team's visit to the country. present were junior minister for health mustafa nyanganyi, principal secretary of the ministry of national culture and youth harun sembuche, as well as tanzanian football players.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

kukrit pramoj, prime minister of thailand, yesterday sent a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing profound condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

i was grieved to learn of the passing away of his excellency kang sheng, vice chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. on behalf of his majesty's government and thai people as well as on that of my own, i wish to extend our profound condolences and sincere sympathy to the government of the people's republic of china and the bereaved family.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Turkey's National Assembly Provisional President Condoles on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1975)

rasim hancioglu, provisional president of the national assembly of turkey, sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, extending his sincere condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

i have learned with sorrow the sad news of the passing away of his excellency kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china.

on behalf of the members of the national assembly and personally i extend to your excellency and to his bereaved family my sincere condolences and deep sympathy.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chairman of Yemen Arab Republic Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1975)

lt. colonel ibrahim mohamed hamdi, chairman of the command council of the yemen arab republic, yesterday sent a message to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, conveying profound condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

it is with great sorrow that we learnt of the demise of kang sheng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china. on behalf of the people of the yemen arab republic and in my own name, i extend profound condolences to you and to the friendly chinese people.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian President Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

president kenneth david kaunda of the republic of zambia sent on december 18 a message to chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, expressing sincere and heartfelt condolences on the death of comrade kang sheng. the message reads:

we are grieved by the sad news of the passing away of comrade kang sheng. this is a great loss to you, your colleagues and the entire chinese people. we join you in mourning a true revolutionary and great freedom fighter.

as a founder member of the chinese communist party and a long time servant of the national people's congress, comrade kang sheng, like all his colleagues and comrades, was an admirable custodian of the invincible proletarian and revolutionary principles that have sustained the great chinese people in the struggle against revisionism, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

we in zambia, therefore, share your loss, and it is in this moment of sadness that i send you on behalf of the party, government and the people of zambia our sincere and heartfelt condolences.

STRUGGLE AGAINST HEGEMONISM

Hsinhua Correspondent Commentary: United Struggle Against Hegemonism in Gulf Area in Ascendant

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 20, 1975)

a new situation has appeared in the persian gulf area in 1975. to safeguard state sovereignty and defend national resources, the littoral countries, thrashing out their differences left over by history through negotiations, have been waging a united struggle against superpowers' interference, control, aggression and contention in this area and have won significant victories.

it is the doings of the two superpowers that have compelled the gulf countries to unite in the struggle against hegemonism. the two superpowers have been

scrambling with growing intensity for strategically important positions and strategic resources in the gulf area in preparation for a new world war. so far as the superpowers are concerned, whoever controls the gulf, especially the oil there, will be able to control europe, the most important strategic area, thus overpowering the other in their contention for world domination. the soviet social-imperialists, with an ambition for world hegemony, has attempted to convert into reality the tsar's dream of reaching the gulf in the south. in recent years, they have done their utmost to infiltrate into the area. they have sought to gain access to the port facilities, plunder oil and natural gas and even menace the oil transport line there. for this purpose, they have pursued a gunboat policy. after sending a flotilla of warships into the gulf in the spring of 1968, soviet vessels ran amuck in the area. more than 200 soviet warships took part in a global naval manoeuvre last april and almost half of them were concentrated on the oil route from the gulf to europe, japan and the united states. not to be outdone, the other superpower which has a tremendous interest in the area increased the regular cruise of its warships in and around the gulf and extended its naval and air bases in the middle of the indian ocean in order to defend the oil transport route. the fierce contention and antagonism between the two superpowers have constituted a grave threat to the independence, security and economic rights and interests of the gulf countries. in the face of such dangerous situation, they were compelled to wage a united struggle against hegemonism.

what characterizes the anti-hegemonic struggle in the gulf area in the past year is that it is straightly spearheaded against the two superpowers. the gulf countries declare that "the gulf belongs to the gulf people" and demand "the withdrawal of big-power presence from this area". they want that the gulf remain "free from foreign interference and free from foreign bases" and "the security of the gulf be ensured only by the littoral states". these just calls have dealt a heavy blow to the two superpowers, especially the soviet union which has long cast a covetous eye on the area.

to treasure the interests of unity and remove internal differences through negotiations is another salient feature of the struggle. in spite of the threats and blandishments as well as the dividing activities of the two hegemonic powers, the gulf countries definitely declared that "unity is strength" and "solidarity is the ideal means for keeping the region from foreign ambitions and conflicts". they also declared that unity and cooperation is "the best way to safeguard security in the gulf." one of the important policies pursued by these countries today is to promote unity among them and strengthen the forces against hegemonism.

the littoral countries have settled the long outstanding disputes among them through peaceful negotiations in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation and free from outside influence. the leaders of iran and iraq reached an agreement last march and satisfactorily settled the dispute between them -- a dispute left over from history. the two sides have decided "to restore their traditional links of good-neighbourliness and amity by liquidating all the passive elements in the relations between the two countries." they solemnly declared, "the region must be made immune from any foreign interference." the signing of the agreement is not only in the interests of the peoples of the two countries but also conducive to peace and security in this region.

later, iraq and saudi arabia signed the minutes on boundary demarcation and saudi arabia and kuwait reached a resolution on the implementation of an agreement for the partition of the neutral zone. the bilateral problems between other littoral countries have also been solved in varying degrees or are under negotiation.

the many-sided efforts made by the gulf countries in their joint struggle against hegemonism over the past year have yielded good results.

in the past year, the heads of state or government and ministers of the gulf countries including iran, iraq, kuwait, saudi arabia, bahrain, qatar and the united arab emirates paid friendly visits to each other on dozens of occasions to exchange views, coordinate their policies, remove differences and enhance unity. they discussed the way to prevent and resist superpower interference and threat and to safeguard peace and security in the gulf area; they studied how to coordinate their policies on defence, oil and other important matters. in 1975, a conference of eight gulf countries for developing fishery resources was held, an agreement on the establishment of a gulf international bank signed by six littoral countries, and talks on unified gulf currency held among four gulf countries. to push the anti-hegemonic struggle to a new high, foreign ministers of gulf countries met informally in jeddah in july and in new york in october in preparation for a gulf summit conference.

the great achievements made by the gulf countries in fighting in unity against hegemonism in the past year have proved once again that there is no fundamental conflict of interests or insoluble dispute between the third world countries who have common interests and fighting tasks, and that they have every reason to unite and no reason whatsoever for mutual estrangement. their temporary differences can very well be settled by themselves in a reasonable way and in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, without outside interference. as the crown prince and first deputy premier of saudi arabia pointed out, "we are of the same

family. now the family are solving their own problems by themselves." there exist no insoluble "fundamental problems" among them.

the victory of the gulf countries in fighting in unity against hegemonism has also proved that this struggle serves the interests not only of the people of the gulf countries but also of the third world peoples in their common struggle against the superpowers and in defence of state sovereignty. the struggle of the gulf countries to jointly safeguard the security of the region has won warm support from the leaders of many other third world countries in asia, africa and latin america.

however, the gulf countries' just and united struggle against outside forces has caused serious displeasure on the part of the two superpowers. the soviet social-imperialists in particular regard it as a monstrous crime and have launched wanton attacks on the gulf countries. on october 4, the soviet paper "izvestia", mouthpiece of the soviet government, accused the gulf countries of "making no difference" between the policies of the soviet union and the united states. it alleged that "certain blocs of the middle east countries" "are carrying out activities of establishing new military and political blocs in the persian gulf and the indian ocean". it made the threat that the soviet union would "never remain indifferent" to what happened. under such circumstances, the gulf countries have maintained vigilance and are ready to take up the challenge. shahanshah mohammad reza pahlavi declared, "iran must be prepared for any eventuality not only in the face of obvious dangers, but of concealed ones." saddam hussein, vice chairman of the iraqi revolutionary command council, has given the solemn warning that iraq "will cut off the hand of any one that dares to interfere in our internal affairs, whether he is our friend or not."

the victory won by the gulf countries this year in the united struggle against hegemonism has greatly enhanced the strength, confidence and determination of the gulf countries to safeguard their state sovereignty and oil resources, develop the national economy and realize their great goal: "the gulf belongs to the gulf people". the victory has also frustrated the schemes of the superpowers to sow discord among the gulf countries and to control and utilize them by defeating them one by one. it is a heavy blow at the superpowers' attempt to control this strategic area and the strategic resources there and also a big obstacle to the superpowers' scrambles for world hegemony and to their preparations for a new world war.

waves in the persian gulf surge forward. the united struggle in the gulf countries against hegemonism is on the upgrade. in the excellent situation prevailing over the world, the struggle of the gulf countries and people against hegemonism in the next year is bound to win still greater victories.

Anti-Hegemonic Struggle Develops in Asia

(NCNA-English Peking, Dec. 21, 1975)

the asian countries and people are persistently struggling in defence of national independance and state sovereignty and against hegemonism. the hegemonic practices of the superpowers, particularly those of the soviet union, are boycotted and opposed by the asian people.

this year, the southeast asian countries and people have realized more clearly the soviet social-imperialists' vile attempts to "fill the vacuum" in asia, especially in the southeast asian region by carrying out expansion and penetration there. gaining bitter experience in their anti-hegemonic struggle, they know well that they must refrain from "letting the tiger in through the back door while repelling the wolf through the front gate". some southeast asian countries have repeatedly voiced their determination to make southeast asia "a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, free from any form or manner of interference by outside powers". prime minister of thailand kukrit pramoj said recently that the soviet union is "another superpower to contend for hegemony. we have asked the americans to withdraw from the military bases and we have no intention to let the russians fill the vacuum. we will fill it ourselves."

alerted against the entry of the tiger through the back door, the southeast asian countries and people decline to make available military bases for the soviet social-imperialists, and stand against the soviet spying activities including those carried out under the cover of mercantile shipping or fishing. in the philippines, when asked whether the soviet union would be allowed to use military bases in the country, the acting foreign secretary replied, "no, it will not be in the philippine interest to entertain another power to use these bases." soviet ships intruding into indonesia's territorial waters were detained by the authorities on three occasions. soviet personnel of these ships were barred from landing, and those who did land on indonesian soil to carry out subversive activities were arrested.

the southeast asian countries have repeatedly revealed and uncovered the sabotage activities carried out by spies dispatched by kgb. they have strongly dencunced the soviet spies for carrying out subversive activities and plotting to disrupt the southeast asian countries. a thai paper pointed out: "the soviet union has sent many spies to southeast asia in a vain attempt to control the area through subversive activities. but obviously this can only arouse more and more indignation from the people of various countries."

while opposing soviet infiltration and expansion, the asian countries and people have persistently been struggling against the soviet social-imperialists'

manoeuvres to peddle the "asian collective security system". the asian people have become even more keenly aware that this system is but a tool of the soviet union with which to contend for hegemony in asia and to disintegrate and control the asian countries. in the past year, the soviet leading clique made all-out efforts to peddle the "asian collective security system" and constantly changed its tactics in doing so. but, the asian people turned a cold shoulder and voiced opposition to it.

after the "european security conference" last august, the soviet union boasted that the conference has set an example for asia and that "the success of the european security conference has created favourable conditions for the formation of the 'asian collective security system'". but, the moment the soviet social-imperialists started to play this trick, it was seen through and denounced by public opinion in asia. the thai paper "chia pao daily news" pointed out that it is nothing but "decoration of nuclear warheads with fantastic oliver branches". asia belongs to the asian people and the asian affairs should be managed by the asian people themselves. the soviet union is a european country but shows mania for asia's "collective security". this is really suspicious. another newspaper pointed out that the soviet concocted "asian collective security system" is "more sinister than the "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere of japanese imperialism". in regard to the soviet activities to push this system in thailand, foreign minister chatichai choonhavan said: "thailand has absolutely no need for any 'system'." japanese historian professor kiyoshi inoue said: "the new tsars, like the old tsars, harbour ambitions for territories", and "to cover up this, the soviet union has cooked up a so-called 'asian collective security system' to contend for hegemony with the united states". the philippine paper "the orient news" pointed out that the soviet union under the signboard of "socialism" has greater ambitions than fascist germany during the second world war, and that "we should be more alerted".

with the exposure of the soviet sinister designs, almost all asian countries have either disapproved, boycotted or rejected the system. this has silenced the soviet clamour.

in keeping with the asian people's struggle against hegemonism, the japanese people's movement against soviet social-imperialists' occupation of their four northern islands has also gained momentum in the past year. mass organizations working for the recovery of the islands have been set up throughout japan. many rallies, demonstrations, exhibitions were held, cultural performances presented and signatures collected demanding the recovery of the islands and protesting against soviet aggression. last august was made a propaganda month in japan for the recovery of the northern territories, which witnessed a new surge of mass denunciation of soviet hegemonism. the japanese people have also indignantly protested against soviet expansion in the pacific and its military threat towards

japan and waged resolute struggle against the hegemonic acts of soviet fishing fleets of obstructing japanese fishing operations in the near seas of japan. tokumatsu sakamoto, director-general of the japan committee for afro-asian people's solidarity, pointed out that the japanese people are struggling both for the defence of japan's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and for opposing superpower hegemonism in concert with the people of the third world countries. the japanese people's struggle against soviet hegemonism has gradually grown into a nation-wide mass campaign.

countries and peoples in asia have the same experience of being subjected to aggression and oppression by colonialism and imperialism. they know that the reactionary forces always want to sow dissension among them and make them fight one another. they also know from experience that only unity in struggle against superpower aggression and expansion can effectively maintain their national independence and defend sovereignty of their countries. therefore, unity and cooperation have been strengthened in the past year among asian countries. in southeast asia, demands for unity, and neutralization and opposition to soviet infiltration and expansion are growing stronger daily. the malaysian paper "sing ping jit pao" wrote, "we urge all southeast nations, irrespective of their social systems, to unite and cooperate for common interests, and realize neutralization so as to smash hegemonic political intrigues." the association of southeast asian nations grouping malaysia, thailand, the philippines, singapore and indonesia has made constant efforts for neutralization of the region and the strengthening of regional cooperation.

for the sake of unity some asian countries have settled their disputes and improved bilateral relations this year. not long after liberation, cambodia established diplomatic relations with thailand and reached border and trade agreements through negotiations. pakistan and bangladesh have announced the establishment of diplomatic relations in line with their common desire for friendship and cooperation. iran and afghanistan have stepped up their economic cooperation, further improving their relations. iran and iraq signed in june a treaty on borders and good neighbourly relations, settling their long outstanding problems. economic cooperation has also been strengthened among asian countries. many organizations for economic cooperation have been formed, including the association of natural rubber producing countries, the timber producers' association in southeast asia, and the organization for the regional development and cooperation of pakistan, turkey and iran. the eight persian gulf countries held a fishery conference last may, which decided on closer cooperation in fishery. their strengthened economic cooperation helps to defend their natural resources, develop the national economy and gradually bring about changes in the old, unreasonable international economic order. it is an important move taken by the asian countries in the struggle againt hegemonism.

the struggle of the asian countries and people against superpower hegemonism, soviet hegemonism, in particular, is surging ahead despite superpower intervention, obstruction and sabotage. the situation in asia is excellent. this has once more proved that the historical current that countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution will roll forward and no reactionary force in the world can resist it.

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